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The St. Louis Convention

The Republican convention met in St. Louis Tuesday.

The correspondent of the New York World telegraphing from St. Louis Tuesday says:

"A scene unparalleled in American history!

The great convention which met this morning and which will nominate McKinley for President of the United States heard his name uttered four times in silence, and then arose to its feet and roared out a passionate salute to the name of Blaine, who publicly denounced the McKinley tariff as an infamous law which would destroy its authors.

But Blaine is dead and it was safe to cheer!

What strange law of human contrariness was at work in that vast theatre of listlessness which spread itself out under the banners of the Convention Hall? McKinley was the supreme master of the place. Yet the multitude was dumb and inert when the Chairman mentioned the one achievement of their hero's life. The audience was dull, almost sullen.

There was an acre of empty seats in the galleries in spite of the fact that the price of tickets had been suddenly reduced from $15 to $2.

Every delegate knew in his heart that McKinley was the accident of a popular craze. The restless masses might greet him as a political savior. But the men in that gathering understood his weakness, his cowardice and his incapacity!

So the wild, chanting mobs of Paris forced Boulanger upon Frenchmen, who knew his littleness and yielded for the time, waiting the hour when Minister Constans should sweep Boulangerism out of France, with all its feverish bombast and empty boasting.

At noon the swelling tumult of music crashed in the streets around the great building and streams of men and women surged into its narrow portals. Scores of gay streamers danced on the flagstaffs around the edge of the flat roof. Gorgeous processions of color approached from all sides, plumes and sashes, shining banners, scarlet, gold, white, purple waves of pearl-colored high hats; forests of tin walking sticks, effigies and inscriptions, funeral frock coats, little badges, big badges, silk badges, bronze heads of McKinley as big as one's fist, the glitter of glaring brass in the bright sunlight, the furious contest of drum beats, gray and dusty farmers struggling through the brilliant pageantry, the harsh, quick cries of street hawkers selling everybody's badges and everybody's buttons, and the solemn St. Louis policemen trying to maintain their dignity in the embroiling and out boiling swirls of humanity—such was McKinleyism gathering itself together to-day.

Within the vast auditorium the streams trickled off into the aisles and presently an immense crowd, filling the main floor and scattered into the two galleries, fanned itself vigorously and stared at the great men who had come from every State and Territory in the Union to nominate a candidate whose name could not provoke a single cheer or handclap.

Around the hall ran a frieze of crimson and purple banners bearing the arms of the States, with here and there shabby portraits of Lincoln, Sheridan, Sherman, Grant, Farragut and Blaine. Rising out of the dense throng in the rear of the building was a dull gray bust of Grant wreathed in black. The ceiling was a fluttering expanse of white cotton masking the naked rafters, and from it hung pennants and streamers with a great star of American flags in the midst, and dropping from the centre of the stair was the dark blue ensign of the President of the United States, with a small flag of the Cuban Republic significantly pinned to it. Away up to the right was a painted eagle, bearing in its beak the ribbon inscribed, "To the polls, ye sons of freedom." Over on the wall behind the platform was a wine-colored standard, in which was written in yellow letters, "American wages for American workmen, American markets for the American people, Protection for American Homes."

Along the main aisles in front of the platform were little blue signs on iron stems bearing the names of the various delegations, with New York, Maine, Ohio and Massachusetts right under the nose of Mr. Carter, the Chairman of the National Committee, who sat in a stately chair with a carved wooden eagle bending over his head and a mallet made of wood from the original legislative hall of the State of Missouri in his nervous hand. Spears of yellow sunlight thrust themselves through the gloom under the great galleries and lit up splotches of red and glimmerings of gold embroidery. Here and there a jewel flashed on the bosom of a woman among the groups of dainty bonnets in the galleries. An array of newspaper correspondents, some of them as well known as the most famous politicians on the floors, sat at unpainted tables on the platform and scribbled furiously. Behind them in a separate section of the building was a great corps of telgraph operators ticking the story out to every part of the country.

Oh, but it was dull, desperately dull; the dullest convention within the memory of any living American.

The heat grew more intense, and as the breath of the crowd filled the hall the waving files of fans sent little ripples of warm air to and fro.

And now came an interesting moment. Mark Hanna, the master of McKinley, strode down the central aisle at the head of the Ohio delegation, carrying a straw hat in one hand and mopping his perspiring countenance with the other. For a while Mr. Hanna has reigned like a monarch, and the road to his room was the road to Rome. As he advanced to the hall the McKinley leader smiled and looked to the right and left. There was no demonstration. The delegates were silent. Behind the McKinley leaders came Senator Foraker, who is to nominate his bitterest political enemy for President to-morrow, and Gov. Bushnell, of Ohio, who was nominated for his present office only a few months ago in spite of McKinley's determined opposition. And at his heels was Grosvenor, the patriarchal McKinley boomer. Not a note of recognition stirred the crowd. Mr. Hanna took his seat in the front row.

Separation.

As one who wakes from dreams of those long dead
And stretches forth his eager arms in vain
To call them back, these scenes I wander through
Alone, where thou and I together strayed.
The whispering river murmurs at my feet
Its plaintive song, then rushes on to join
Its mighty sister, by whose emerald shore
Thy home is made—how many miles afar!
These laughing ripples soon will meet with those
On which thine eyes have rested, and they will
Together journey to the distant sea.
But thou and I may never more touch hands
Nor walk, as once we hoped, the same, dear way.

—*Reba.*

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

McKinley

New York World.]

The predicted has come to pass. The expected has happened. The Republican Convention yesterday nominated William McKinley for President on the first ballot.

Up to a month ago McKinley was the logical candidate, the only aspirant for the nomination who embodied a national issue. When the convention met he had become merely the inevitable candidate. A majority of the delegates had been elected in his favor on the protection issue, and his nomination was long a foregone conclusion. But had the earnest majority that forced the gold standard into the platform against the wish of the candidate and the frantic efforts of his manager been free to select a true representative of this now dominant issue, they would not have nominated McKinley. His record of speech and vote is squarely opposed to the corner stone of the platform. So startling an anomaly has never before been seen in our national politics.

Yet this is not the only paradox. McKinley is nominated with a new shriek for protection when the country is already provided with a 42 per cent. tariff—a rate one quarter higher than the famous Morrill war tariff! He is proclaimed as the "advanced agent of prosperity," though the law which bore his name and the other legislation in which he participated converted a surplus into a deficiency, sent $120,000,000 of gold abroad, inflated the currency with 157,000,000 representatives of 50 cent dollars, and produced the monetary panic from the disastrous effects of which the country is still suffering.

He proposes an increase of duties to replenish the revenues, though when in power he increased the duties avowedly to reduce the surplus—and succeeded all too well. Twice repudiated at the polls, each time by a million majority, he again invites the judgment of the people on his narrow partisanship, his solemn humbuggery and his exploded panacea.

Hobart.

Mr. Hobart has no claim whatever to be considered a statesman. He is simply a corporation lawyer who has grown rich by manipulating monopolies, acting as receiver and protecting his clients in the Legislature.

He is at the head of the East Jersey Water Company, a Wall street concern that has a monopoly of the water supply in the cities of Eastern New Jersey. He is also one of the "arbitrators"—at a $50,000 salary, it is said—of the national railroad pool, a law-defying combination.

He has a "barrel," which he is expected to tap freely. That and his ability to deliver 19 of New Jersey's 20 votes in the convention to McKinley were the considerations that induced his nomination. He was "Mark Hanna's man."

His political experience has consisted of a few terms in the New Jersey Legislature, membership in the National committee and some successful practice as a New Jersey boss.

It will hardly be contended that this experience qualifies a corporation lawyer for the office of President of the United States. Yet on a dicker for convention votes and for the sake of heavy corporation contributions to the campaign fund the Republicans have nominated this man for an office which would leave but one man's uncertain life between him and the supreme executive office.

It is the bad outcome of a vicious political system.

As to the Third Term.

New York Sun.]

George Washington, whose unselfish patriotism established the precedent limiting the tenure of the Presidential office to two terms in the case of any individual, and Thomas Jefferson, whose incomparable political wisdom and foresight accepted that precedent as a principle necessary to the permanence of our free institutions, were both sons of Virginia.

From the Democrats of the State that gave to this nation Washington and Jefferson, the State in which nearly one-third of all the Presidents of the United States have been born, comes with peculiar appropriateness at the present time this affirmation of the unwritten law that there shall be no third term;

"It is the unwritten law of this republic, established by the custom and usage of one hundred years and sanctioned by the example of the greatest and wisest of those who have founded and maintained our Government, that no man should be eligible for a third term of the Presidential office."

The Democratic Convention which has set this example to the Democrats of every other State in the Union was made up of men favoring the gold standard and of men favoring the independent free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The silver men outnumbered the gold men by about three to one. There were differences of opinion in the Staunton Convention as to the financial platform; but not a single voice, so far as we can ascertain from the reports, was raised in opposition to the resolution against third terms.

Virginia leads. Let the Democracy of every State in which a Democratic Convention is yet to be held put itself as squarely in the right on the third term question, whether the majority in its councils happens to be for gold or for silver.

Now is the time for the Democracy to write in ineffaceable characters the unwritten law; now, and not in some future Presidential year, when perhaps a Republican President, having held two terms of office, shall be intriguing for a third term nomination, or actually standing as a candidate for a third election, and it shall become the patriotic duty of the Democratic party to defeat and overthrow him.

The Vice-Presidency.

King's Weekly.

North Carolina, it seems, will offer Judge Walter Clark to the National convention for Vice-President. We hope he will be chosen. It is a good time to recognize North Carolina. If the West gets the President the South should have the Vice-President, and North Carolina being the only doubtful Southern State, the nomination of Judge Clark would assure a victory for the Democrats. Populists and Republicans would vote for him, and it would strengthen our hands for the fight at home.

Smithfield Herald.)

Vice President Stevenson has been talked of for the Presidential nomination, but his silence on the absorbing silver question will greatly lessen his chances. Senator Vest, of Missouri, says that "his silence upon the silver question, while the balance of us were going through a furnace seven times heated, has put his nomination out of the question. This is no time to give the flag to men who have remained in the brush while others have been doing the fighting." We are in favor of nominating a man who has always shown to the people which side he is on.

McKinley and Hobart.

A press dispatch from St. Louis says:

All of the States having been called, the chair announced that William McKinley had received 661½ votes and the scene of an hour before was repeated. Delegates and spectators arose and cheered and waved flags and banners and the pampas plumes of California; the band struck up "My Country 'Tis of Thee" and cheers and huzzas rent the air.

At last the president got a chance to continue his announcement of the vote. Thomas B. Reed, he said, had received 84½ votes, Senator Quay 61½, Levi P. Morton 58, Senator Allison 35½, and Don Cameron 1.

Senator Lodge, rising in his delegation, moved to make the nomination unanimous and was followed by representatives of all the other candidates.

Senator Lodge moved to proceed to the election of Vice President, and that the nominating speeches be limited to five minutes. Notwithstanding many expressions of dissent and cries to adjourn, this motion was declared carried and at 6:20 o'clock p. m., the convention having now been in continuous session nearly eight hours and a half, the roll of States was called for nominations for Vice President.

Mr. Fessenden of Connecticut nominated Morgan G. Bulkeley of Connecticut. Judge John Franklin Fort of New Jersey placed in nomination Hon. Garrett A. Hobart of New Jersey. New York made no nomination. Mr. Allen of Rhode Island nominated Chas. Warren Lippett. Mr. Randolph of Tennessee nominated Henry Clay Evans of Tennessee. I. C. Walker of Virginia (colored) put in nomination his fellow delegate, James A. Walker.

The balloting for Vice-President then began. The call had only proceeded as far as South Dakota, when it became evident that Hobart had been nominated on the first ballot, and the delegates and the crowd in the galleries began to leave the building.

The result of the ballot for Vice-President was announced by the chair as follows: Hobart 533½, Evans 277½, Bulkeley 39, Lippett 8, Walker 24, Reed 3, Thurston 2, Frederick Grant 2, Depew 3, Morton 1, absent 23.

The chair then formally declared Garrett A. Hobart, of New Jersey, the nominee of the convention for Vice-President of the United States, and the convention adjourned sine die at 7:55 o'clock p. m.

THE BOLTERS.

Outside the convention hall quite an ovation was given Mr. Teller. Bareheaded, he walked arm in arm with several of his associates to the pavement, where carriages were in waiting. It was evident that the walkout had been arranged, for the carriages at once drove to the curb and carried off the party.

In the party that went out of the hall there were Senators Teller, Dubois, Cannon, and Pettigrew, and Representatives Hartman, of Montana, and Allen, of Utah. Representative Towne, of Minnesota, who was present, also accompanied them to their hotel. There were perhaps twenty in the whole party. Senator Teller who was well nigh prostrated by the nervous strain was hurried to a private room in one of the hotels, where he would be unmolested and be able to enjoy needed rest and quiet. The remainder of the party were driven at once to the St. Nicholas, where the stirring events of the afternoon was discussed.

A SKETCH OF MR. HOBART.

Garrett A. Hobart, nominated by the Republican party for the Vice Presidency of the United States, was born at Long Branch, N. J., in 1844. He graduated from Rutger's college before he was 20 years of age, and studied law with Socrates Tuttle, at Patterson, being admitted to the bar in 1866.

In 1867 he was elected a member of the New Jersey House and re elected and chosen Speaker. He declined an election in 1873, and in 1877 he was elected Senator from Passaic county. He was re-elected to his position and served in the office from that time until the expiration of the year 1882, being president pro tem of that body for the last two years of which he was a member.

In 1884 he was nominated by the Republican caucus of the Legislature for United States Senator, but was not elected as the Legislature was Democratic and John R. McPherson was chosen. In 1884 he became a member of the Republican National committee.

"Off His Hands."

Atlanta Constitution.

Now that congress has adjourned, no doubt Mr. Cleveland will be glad that he has it "off his hands," as he was very much embarrassed while he had it "on his hands."

When the patriots of 1776 met in Philadelphia it was to no one man in power that the people looked to win their freedom. It was through the united patriotism and out of the abundant counsel which their united representatives could give that they looked forward to success. On that fateful day in July there was presented to the world for the first time the spectacle of a people speaking through duly authorized representatives, each one of whom was an equal voice and force, and in all of whom was concentrated the wisdom and the resolves of the people of that day.

Coming out of that struggle with even as great a man as Washington, the commander in chief of its army, the people still looked upon their chosen mouthpiece, the congress, as the great center of controlling power, and it was the pleasure as well as the duty of even George Washington, when he became president, to pay to that body all the deference and all the consideration which was due to the assembled people. It has been reserved for Mr. Cleveland, after the presidential office has been held by such men as Jefferson and Jackson, to attempt to throw contempt upon the assembled legislative body and to assume to his individual self all the powers and attributes of representative action. More than this the emperor of Germany, the czar of Russia could not do. It was but a step short of the action of Cromwell when he invaded and dispersed parliament—it is a subversion of parliamentary and representative government, and the beginning of a one-man power, which, if unchecked, means monarchy and imperialism.

But in the great revival of American patriotism which is now moving the country there will be a restored appreciation of the dignity of congress and a marked reflection of the idea that our representative body should be dictated to in matters of legislation by even the president. The time is returning when the senate and house of representatives will be recognized in their proper relation to government, and when presidential assumption will be sharply resented.

Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.

A STUDY IN BOSSES.

The Man from Mars in St. Louis.

New York Sun

If an intelligent stranger from the planet of Mars should visit St. Louis now for the purpose of investigating the American method of selecting a President, he would encounter one fact likely to baffle his powers of comprehension.

On every side he would find evidence that a masterly intellect has been shaping events during the past six months. Nothing has been left to be determined by chance or by frantic exertion at the last moment. Everything has been foreseen and provided for. The most artistic performance of the century in the way of political organization has moved on smoothly and serenely toward the prearranged denouement. The visitor would be filled with admiration for the genius which has grasped and controlled the almost infinite complexity of details involved in a political undertaking of such magnitude. He would be amazed at the patience, the energy, the knowledge of human character, the courage and self-reliance, the creative imagination, the executive capacity that have been brought to bear upon the Convention, in advance of its assembling. He would be all the more astonished when he learned that the great game had been played and won by a single mind, not against one other mind, but against the combined skill of the most adroit and experienced politicians of the country. When the visitor beheld the Convention of nearly a thousand delegates, of all sorts and from all around, harmoniously registering the will of this one individual, proceeding in all respects according to the plans formed weeks beforehand by this one man's brains, and making history of the largest kind on specifications furnished solely by himself, would not the first question be this?

"What is the name of this truly Napoleonic genius? He has indeed demonstrated his fitness for the chief office of your Government. He has well earned the prize."

The answer would be:

"His name is Mark Hanna. But it is not Mark that we are going to nominate for President. It is William McKinley of Canton, Ohio, a neighbor and protege of Hanna's."

Then the traveller from Mars would very probably rejoin:

"That strikes me as curious. Who is this William McKinley, anyway? Is he an abler man than Hanna? Perhaps Hanna is deeply in his debt? What has he done for Mark Hanna or for the country, that this prize, which in the eternal fitness of things belongs to Mark Hanna, should be assigned to him?"

It would require only a short time to explain to the intelligent visitor from afar that this was an affair not of men but of principles. Hanna, it was true, had shown himself to be a personage of remarkable political ability, perhaps of greater ability than McKinley could be said to possess; but McKinley stood for certain principles cherished by the Republican party; and it was as the representative of those principles that McKinley was to be nominated by the convention.

"You interest me greatly," the visitor would say. "These principles which William McKinley represents, and which Mark Hanna does not represent, what are they? I have heard much discussion in the streets and in the hotel lobbies concerning the money question, for example. Tell me what principles William McKinley represents in regard to that question."

"They will be defined in the platform of the convention."

"Who makes the platform?"

"The committee on resolutions in the first place; it is afterward adopted by the vote of the delegates."

"And who makes up the committee on resolutions?"

"Mr. Hanna does. The platform will undoubtedly be shaped according to his ideas of what is right and expedient."

At this point a look of perplexity, not unmingled with disgust, overspreads the fine features of the celestial voyager. "Hanna, Mark Hanna?" he exclaims. "Everything seems to come back to Hanna. Even the principles which this William McKinley is to represent are to be supplied by that extraordinary Hanna. He is the organizer, the controller, the master. He furnishes the delegates, the money, the brains; and now you tell me he also furnishes the principles. I am not very familiar with your modes of selecting candidates, or with the laws governing the evolution of your statesmen, but common sense is not confined to the planet whereon at present I stand. What, in the name of Dog Star and all the lesser luminaries of heaven, has William McKinley to do with the situation? Why, in the name of Pleiades and the Belt of Orion, should not this Convention nominate Mark Hanna himself!"

And in all St. Louis there is not one person who can satisfactorily answer that simple question.

No Longer to Blush Unseen.

New York Sun.)

Above all the tootings and the thunders of St. Louis the booming of a greater boom than creaks beneath the propelling hand of the Hon. Marcus Æolus Hanna is heard, ear-dazing and stupendous. It shoots like electricity between Kentucky and Texas. It sets the Mississippi boiling. It tips over the Blue Ridges. It paralyzes the whole collection of Southern streams with names more appalling than a Populist platform. It cooks the crops in the green. It destroys all the beasts, birds, and bugs in the domain of the Division of Ornithology and Mammalogy. It raises thunder. It sours the milk. It bursts the watermelons. It whitens the colored Republicans. It stiffens Tom Watson's jaws into silence. It blows away the hat of Gen. P. Wat Hardin, so silencing him, too. It snatches away the tender curls of the Hon. Jack Chinn. It churns the Gulf into sand storms. It is the irresistible boom of the Hon. Hez Lung of Kentucky for President and of the Hon. Tobe Scrutchins of Texas for Vice-President. And the Hon. Potsey Grubbs sits upon the fence and thinks bitterly.

Considerably Mixed.

Raleigh News and Observer.

Appleton's Annual Cyclopædia for 1895 is just out. It contains in the article on North Carolina, this interesting paragraph: "The corner-stone of a monument to Leonidas Polk, bishop and general, killed at Pine Mountain, Georgia, June 14, 1864, was laid, February 1, at Raleigh by Masons and members of the Farmers' Alliance, of which he was President. Gen. Polk was a native of Raleigh."

The new Republican National Committee met Friday at St. Louis. Mr. Mark Hanna was nominated for chairman on the motion of Mr. Payne, of Wisconsin, seconded by Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York. He was elected by the unanimous vote of the committee. Mr. Hanna accepted the nomination in a short speech that was received with applause.

The Vice-President and the Nomination.

A Washington telegram says:

One thing has been made apparent within the last twenty-four hours, and that is that Vice-President Stevenson will not be seriously considered as a Presidential quantity at the Chicago convention. Several months ago an opportunity was presented to him by the free-silver leaders and organizers of the Senate to openly declare for free silver. He declined to accept the opportunity and will be thrust aside by the silver men. One month ago he half promised Senator Blackburn to write a silver letter, for use at the Kentucky convention, but the letter was not forthcoming.

A story was printed a few days ago that Mr Stevenson was warmly supported by a number of free-silver Democratic Senators. This was true up to a certain time, but is true no longer. To-day there is not a silver Senator in favor of his nomination. As one of the leading silver Senators remarked to-day to The World correspondent: "Even if the Vice-President should announce himself now he would be considered by the rank and file of the party altogether too late a subscriber. I say this knowing all the while that Vice-President Stevenson has been a free silver man from the first. As a matter of fact, Vice-President Stevenson has been as good a greenbacker as Senator Peffer, if one harks back far enough on his trail."

Even were the Senatorial combination still for him there would be trouble ahead in Illinois. Gov. Altgeld is not for Vice-President Stevenson. He favors, it is understood, Boies, of Iowa, but there is a haunting suspicion that Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, is a man so much after his own heart that a personal meeting between the two men would result in turning the Illinois delegation in the direction of the South Carolinian. Present indications point to Senator Tillman as a more formidable quantity than the other candidates care to think about.

It is argued that he is a farmer, and would be likely to gain more of the agricultural Republican votes than any other strictly Democratic candidate, besides which, the Populists would simply fall over themselves in their eagerness to vote for a man who is as much of a Populist as the best of them, in the miscellaneous assortment of principles which he would like to see enacted.

They Must Not Dodge.

That was a significant paragraph which appeared in our Washington special of yesterday morning in which a leading republican congressman said:

"A month ago I thought you would have a sound money platform. With that we should have elected our candidate, but the country is ripe for just such an issue as you southern and western democrats are making, and candidly I fear for the result."

In connection with this may be taken the opinion printed a few days since, of Chairman Buck, of the Georgia republican delegation, in which he treated the money question as of secondary importance, and insisted that it was the tariff that would lead.

These utterances point plainly to the fact that if there is anything in the world that the republicans fear, it is the money question. They know that with the financial issue straight to the front there is no chance whatever for republicanism and that the field would be swept by the democrats. It is this fear which leads them to wish that the financial question could be relegated to the rear and prompts their endeavor to give prominence to the tariff question.

The tariff question is one which comes close to the people. It is one in which they have met the barons of protection and have defeated them, and it is one in which the people stand ready to repeat the verdict. But there is a deeper question than the tariff before the people to-day. It is not as to how much they shall pay out at the ports of the country, but it is a question as to whether they should have any money at all. For this reason they have resolved to fight out the issue on the possession of the money itself—to discover whether it will be possible in the future for the coming people of this country to have money, or whether we have reached that stage where the people are to sink into a kind of tenant peasantry, content with anything which the money power may leave to them. Much as the republican party would like to dodge, the people are sovereign yet, and it will have to face the music and accept the verdict which will be rendered as soon as they get a chance at it.

A Sketch of Boies.

J M Leach, in Charlotte Observer.

Horace Boies is a fibrous man. He was born 18 miles from Buffalo, N. Y., 69 years ago. His parents were American born, his mother being distinctively English. The ancestry of his father was remotely French. He met President Cleveland at the Buffalo bar, and was at one time a member of the New York Legislature. He commenced studying law when he only had $3.00 in the world, and no influential friends to help him. He moved to Waterloo, Iowa, in 1867, where he has since resided, except during his two terms as Governor of Iowa. He has been a successful lawyer, and is a practical farmer, owning two very large farms, and it is his boast that there is not a step in farm work which he has not performed. He has only been a Democrat for the past sixteen years, having left the Republican party in 1880 when the extreme protection plank of that party's platform was adopted, and when Iowa Republicanism was champion ing sumptuary laws, in regard to which he said: "The proposed laws will substitute the unpopular power of legal coercion for those great moral forces on which the cause of temperance, like that of religion, must continue to rely or cease to exist."

He is 5 feet 10 inches tall, weighs 190 pounds, wears about 7¼ hat, has broad shoulders and deep chest. He is Romanesque in the rugged outlines of his face, and in personal appearance reminds one somewhat of Ambassador Thomas F. Bayard. While not a great stump orator, he is a strong debater, and has as strong a personal following in Iowa, almost, as the late great Senator Vance, of blessed memory, had in North Carolina, as shown by the fact that in one of his campaigns in Iowa, in a little town of 439 inhabitants, he had between 5,000 and 6,000 people to hear him. But his greatest triumph was in '91, after the Republicans had in '86 gerrymandered the State until they considered 10 of the 11 districts staunchly Republican. Horace Boies was then a strong friend of the white metal, but he made tariff reform the chief issue of that campaign, and in a Republican State of 78,000 majority, he won by 8,216 plurality, on the largest vote ever cast in the State—420,000.

Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

State Librarian

Newspaper of 1800.

Mr. Isaac Hawley has presented to us a well preserved copy of the Ulster County Gazette of January 20th 1800. In it we find an account of the burial of Washington as follows:

GEORGE TOWN, Dec. 20.

On Wednesday last, the mortal part of Washington the Great—the Father of his Country and the friend of man, was consigned to the tomb, with solemn honors and funeral pomp.

A multitude of persons assembled, from many miles round, at Mount Vernon, the choice abode and last residence of the illustrious chief. There were the groves—the spacious avenues, the beautiful and sublime scenes, the noble mansion—but, alas! the august inhabitant was now no more. That great soul was gone. His mortal part was there indeed; but ah! how affecting! how awful the spectacle of such worth and greatness, thus, to mortal eyes, fallen!—Yes! fallen! fallen!

In the long and lofty portico, where oft the Hero walked in all his glory, now lay the shrouded corpse. The countenance still composed and serene, seemed to depress the dignity of the spirit, which lately dwelt in that lifeless form. There those who paid the last sad honors to the benefactor of his country, took an impressive—a farewell view.

On the ornament, at the head of the coffin, was inscribed Surge ad Judicium—about the middle of the coffin, gloria deo—and on the silver plate, General George Washington, Departed this life on the 24th December, 1799, Æt. 68.

Between three and four o'clock, the sound of artillery from a vessel in the river, firing minute guns, awoke afresh our solemn sorrow—the corpse was moved—a band of music with mournful melody melted the soul into all the tenderness of woe.

The procession was formed and moved on in the following order:

Cavalry, } With arms reversed.
Infantry, }
Guard, }
Music,
Clergy,
The General's horse with his saddle, holsters and pistols.

Cols.				Cols.
Simms,	Pall Bearers.	CORPSE.	Pall Bearers.	Gilpin,
Ramsay,				Marsteller,
Payne,				Little

Mourners.
Masonic Brethren,
Citizens.

When the procession had arrived at the bottom of the elevated lawn, on the banks of the Potomac, where the family vault is placed, the cavalry halted, the infantry marched towards the Mount and formed their lines—the Clergy, the Masonic Brothers, and the citizens, descended to the Vault, and the funeral service of the church was performed.—The firing was repeated from the vessel in the river, and the sounds echoed from the woods and hills around.

Three general discharges by the infantry—the cavalry, and 11 pieces of artillery, which lined the banks of the Potomac back of the Vault, paid the last tribute to the entombed Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States and to the departed Hero.

The sun was now setting. Alas! the son of glory was set forever. No—the name of Washington—the American President and General—will triumph over death! The unclouded brightness of his glory will illuminate the future ages!

SOUTHERN PINES ITEMS.

Correspondence to the Observer.

SOUTHERN PINES, N. C.,
June 17, 1896.

We are sorry to chronicle the death of the little child of Mr. A. S. Ruggles, who died a few days ago

Mr. A. C. Butler, Mr. Tuft's electrician, returned from Charlotte yesterday, bringing with him one of Charlotte's fair daughters as his bride.

The shipments of fruits and berries from here at this time is enormous—about 500 crates daily.

The peach crop is very fine; one would think so, if he would see Mr. Van Lindley's orchard and his shipments.

The crate factory is the busiest place in town—it is a most prosperous year.

Crops in this section are unusually fine; so are fruits and grapes. All have a bright and prosperous year.

The writer often wonders if the people will ever stop complaining of hard times. It has become chronic, and still without cause. He has heard people talk hard times all his life, and last week, on a trip to Fayetteville, he called on that good citizen and business man, Mr. Alex. Sessoms, who does the largest turpentine business in Cumberland, and while there, a rural citizen brought in a barrel of crude turpentine, complaining in old strains of hard times. Mr. Sessoms, after listening to him for some time, asked him if he ever in past years sold a barrel of turpentine when one barrel of turpentine would only buy a bushel of meal? The man said he had. Well, says Mr. Sessoms, I will give you four bushels of the best meal and twelve cents for this barrel. When the politician stops preaching poverty, and the newspapers less of it, the people will be contented—the best boon of life.

On the Aberdeen & West End Railroad last Wednesday William Taylor, switchman, fell from the train, which passed over him, breaking his leg and crushing his foot. He died under the operation of amputating his leg.

Rev. G. L Wolfe, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Carthage, died on the 4th of June. A good man gone.

Mr. B. H. Bouroughs, the popular agent of the S. A. L. R. R., of this place, was married last week to a young lady in Henderson, N. C.

Politics are getting warmer, and the writer has been in several counties recently and he never saw the Democratic party in a better shape or so warm thus far in advance of an election. The very thought that fills their bosom is to protect our grand old State from negro supremacy and from the clutches of the savage Russell who has not as good principle as some colored men.

I find a great many in Moore, Montgomery and Richmond counties who want to see Judge MacRae the next Governor of North Carolina. J. G.

The Coast Line is making a much needed improvement in their track through town, by raising it about five inches, to a level with the street.

A Desperado Captured.

Deputy Sheriff Godbold, of Marion, S. C., Thursday arrested on the A. C. L. South-bound train, Owen Williams, charged with shooting two men in Marion.

Williams is an outlaw from this county, having committed many desperate deeds, the last of which was an attempt to kill a white man named Beard. Township Constable Maultsby has been carrying a warrant for his arrest for some time.

On June 1st Williams shot Henry Oliver and Douglas Sparks, both colored, in Marion, South Carolina, two bullets taking effect in each. They are now in a critical condition, little hope being entertained for the recovery of either. Williams made his escape. Deputy Godbold last week got possession of a letter from Williams to a woman in Marion telling her to meet him at Pembroke on Wednesday. The Deputy went to Pembroke, but his man did not put in an appearance.

He came to Fayetteville that evening and went to see the sheriff. The sheriff knew Williams and that he lived at Beard's post office. The sheriff and a posse left here Wednesday night for William's home. Arriving there he surrounded the house but learned that Williams had left for Fayetteville.

Thursday morning Deputy Godbold with the assistance of Officer Benton and Deputy Kinlaw found Williams in the cooking car of the work train, and without much ado, arrested him. He is now in jail pending the arrival of requisition papers. Our officers speak in the highest terms of Deputy Sheriff Godbold.

Can Spain Afford This?

Boston Globe.]

All signals indicate that, despite General Weyler's utmost efforts, the Cuban revolt is as strong as ever. The island seems surely slipping away from Spain.

Upwards of 25,000 of the Spanish regulars have succumbed to bullets and disease during the past year.

But even conceding that the insurrection could be suppressed, after long and costly campaigns, what would Spain secure? Merely a ruined colony.

Here is a fair estimate of what Cuba would produce this year if it were a year of peace:

Sugars, 1,100,000 tons at $50 per ton, $55,000,000.
Molasses, $1,500,000.
Rum, $20,000,000.
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, $25,000,000.
Fruit, vegetables, etc., $5,000,000.
Salted and dry hides, wax, honey, woods, etc., $3,500,000.
Iron ore, $2,000,000.
Total, $94,000,000.

And here is the latest estimate of what she will produce this year:

Sugar, 20,000 tons, $12,000,000.
Molasses, $150,000.
Rum, $450,000.
Tobacco, cigars, etc., $8,000,000.
Fruit, vegetables, etc., $2,000,000.
Honey, hides, wax; woods, $1,500,000.
Iron ore, $2,000,000.
Total, $26,100,000.

The loss in production this year will be something like $68,000,000, while if the war continues another year, there will be next to no production at all.

The Cuban insurgents are in deadly earnest in their fight. They have given warning to Spain that every plantation on the island will be destroyed, every resource for material prosperity made of no avail, before the contest for liberty will be abandoned. There is no doubt whatever that their plan of destruction would be carried out in large measure should reverse come to their arms.

Can the Madrid government afford to pursue a policy of unrelenting war with Cuba under existing conditions and probabilities? Can the United States afford to permit the wasting and desolation of a fertile island so near our shores.

Even the Car Window Yielded.

Chicago Daily Tribune.]

Suddenly the cars continued to speed onward.

"Will you please open the window?"

It was a pretty girl who spoke, and the young man in the next seat stepped on himself in three places in his haste to intercept the drummer with the black mustache.

Then the conductor had a try at it, and the porter fetched out some iron instrument and pried in vain.

"Will you permit me?" said a courtly voice.

A dark man with a shiny valise in his hand stepped across the aisle. Out of the shiny valise he took some mysterious-looking instrument, highly polished and delicately but strongly wrought. Adjusting these with great nicety and operating them with infinite skill, at the end of two hours the window slowly responded to the dark man's endeavors.

"Oh, thank you," murmured the pretty girl, as the cars at that moment stopped at her station and she got out."

Hawkshaw, the detective, who sat on the coal box, smote upon his forehead.

"There's but one man who could do that job," he muttered. Then, laying his hand on the dark man's shoulder, "You are my prisoner," he said.

It was Reddy, the blacksmith, the celebrated cracksman.

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"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

ROBS CONFINEMENT OF ITS PAIN, HORROR AND DANGER,

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Endorsed and recommended by physicians, midwives and those who have used it. Beware of substitutes and imitations.

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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

"For Charity Suffereth Long."



Mrs. Laura C. Phoenix, Milwaukee, Wis.

"Matron of a Benevolent Home and knowing the good Dr. Miles' Nervine has done me, my wish to help others, overcomes my dislike for the publicity, this letter may give me. In Nov. and Dec., 1893, *The inmates had the "LaGrippe,"* and I was one of the first. Resuming duty too soon, with the care of so many sick, I did not regain my health, and in a month *I became so debilitated and nervous* from sleeplessness and the drafts made on my vitality, that it was a question if I could go on. A dear friend advised me to try *Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.* I took 2 bottles and am happy to say, I am in better health than ever. I still continue *Its occasional use, as a nerve food,* as my work is very trying. A letter addressed to Milwaukee, Wis., will reach me." June 6, 1894. MRS. LAURA C. PHOENIX.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

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Restores Health

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MANLY VIGOR



ONCE MORE in harmony with the world, 2000 completely cured men are singing happy praises for the greatest, grandest and most successful cure for sexual weakness and lost vigor known to medical science. An account of this wonderful discovery, in book form, with references and proofs, will be sent to suffering men (sealed) *free.* Full manly vigor permanently restored. Failure impossible.

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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

If you are **CONSUMPTIVE** or have Indigestion, Painful Ills or Debility of any kind use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. Many who were hopeless and discouraged have regained health by its use.

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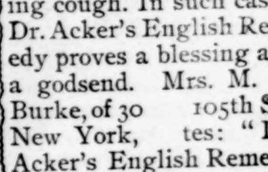
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writhes in croup or whooping cough. In such cases, Dr. Acker's English Remedy proves a blessing and a godsend. Mrs. M. A. Burke, of 30 105th St., New York, writes: "Dr. Acker's English Remedy cured my baby of bronchitis, and also gave instant relief in a severe case of croup."

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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY ....JUNE 25, 1896.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

A REMARKABLE DEMONSTRATION.

Major Hale, the Editor of this paper, is absent, and the Locum Tenens has charge. But, in view of the uncalled for and unexpected attempt that has just been made by the Ransom machine in this city to weaken the force of the remarkable demonstration in Mr. Hale's behalf by the press of North Carolina, we take the liberty of violating his habit and reprinting some of the more than kinds words of our contemporaries. We wish we had space for them all, but those we quote represent the rank and file of the Democracy in every part of North Carolina—from the ocean to the mountains, and from the Virginia to the South Carolina border—and every shade of Democratic opinion.

We may mention that Maj. Hale's friends intend to press him before the State convention, enough offers of support having been received to assure his election. It may be added that, now that the platform is settled, his mission to Chicago, if sent there, will be to fight the Whitney-Ransom Stevenson combination which has been formed to force Stevenson upon the party by obstructing the abrogation of the two-thirds rule. We had a free silver platform at Chicago in 1892, but, by putting Mr. Cleveland upon it, the party and the country have been cheated out of the fruits of Democratic victory. If the movement to nominate Stevenson should succeed, it matters not how strong the declaration of the approaching convention may be for silver, the party and the people would be again cheated.

No man should be sent as a delegate to Chicago who is unwilling to declare his unyielding opposition to Stevenson—whose endorsement by the goldbug press no less than his silence condemns him—and his intention to vote against retaining General Ransom on the national committee. As our readers know, Mr. Hale has already recorded himself on both these points.

THE RANSOM MACHINE FIGHT AGAINST MAJOR HALE.

Major Hale the editor of this paper, is still absent, and the Locum Tenens has charge. Considering the fact that Mr. Hale stood almost alone in his great fight for Vance, as against Ransom and the President in the "crime of 1893," and that since, as a leading editor has said, he "has done more for free silver than any ten men in the State," he naturally felt a desire to assist in the consummation of his work on the broader field at Chicago. But it was his intention to make no movement, looking to that end, on his own behalf. He was gratified, therefore, when several papers in different parts of the State began to give voice to what seems to be the general desire and expectation of the people. At this stage, the Ransom machine in this city, which appears to be ever on the alert to pick a cause of quarrel with him in order to inflame one interest or another against him, found their opportunity in the incidents attending a petty ward fight in the town.

As the readers of the OBSERVER will recall, the head of the local machine advised a bolt against the regular Democratic municipal ticket, and then, after securing the retention of his own name on the ticket by declaring that he would support the regular ticket, was found on election day using all the power of his party trust as head of the county organization to defeat the regular ticket.

These facts, or so much of them as happened antecedent thereto, were angrily commented upon by the Democrats assembled in the second primary of the ward referred to. A report of their speeches was brought in for publication in the news columns of the OBSERVER and, to this writer's knowledge, was rejected by Major Hale, who was only induced at last to admit it upon the complaint that the reporter had promised the speakers to publish the report. Major Hale condensed it and left out the more serious charges that were not pertinent to the immediate issue. Instantly, the head of the machine turned the whole force of his organization into an attack upon Major Hale, and afterwards *sought to conciliate the speakers who made the charges.*

In the recent primaries, the head of the machine, a candidate for re-election and backed by the whole power of his fine organization and some other influences that should blush for their part in the affair, was admitted to be beaten in his own precinct the night before the election. The next morning, however, Maj. A. M. Campbell, the venerable father of the head of the opposition ticket, died. The consequent absence of the son, Maj. W. F. Campbell, (acting precisely as would the absence of the commander at the beginning of battle—only in this case, no organization existed to take up his work) gave hope to the machine, who, by the most remarkable efforts and acts, succeeded in changing enough votes to leave the result of the ballot 99 for the head of the machine to 77 against. The news of this appears to have been used to stiffen the machine in the country precincts, for, of the ten reports which came in in the first two days, five endorsed the machine and five had refused.

Major Hale was absent from town for several days preceding the county convention, having gone to the commencement at Raeford, &c., and returned only 10 minutes before the convening of the county convention on Saturday last. To his astonishment, he soon became aware that it was the purpose of the machine to induce the county convention to instruct against him for delegate at large to Chicago. It was too late then, of course, for Major Hale to get his friends in the delegations of the different precincts, even of the city precincts, to attend. These, as a rule, seeing that the work of the convention was cut and dried beforehand by the machine, abstained from attendance, while the machine men were on hand and posted. A careful estimate shows that if all the delegates from the city precincts had been present Major Hale would easily have carried a majority of them, notwithstanding the machine auspices under which they were chosen. As it was, under the rule that the delegates *present* shall vote the full strength of their precincts, Major Hale received but some 8 or 10 votes out of the 43 allowed the city, and these 8 or 10 were merely the allowance for a few stray delegates who happened to hear what was going on at the time. The head of the machine vigorously plied his whip to prevent any recognition of Major Hale, and, under the circumstances and in the face of the fact that the heavy town votes were called out before the country precincts voted, it is a matter of astonishment that the anti-Stevenson and anti-Ransom men were able to save for Major Hale out of the wreck as much as 27 votes to the Stevenson-Ransom 68.

The vindictiveness of this machine fight against Major Hale may be judged by the following:

The vote for delegates in the precinct where the head of the machine made his personal fight, was 84 opposition to 93 machine. And this result was obtained by the unorganized people—their leader, Maj Campbell, kept away by the sudden death of his father—against the splendid discipline of the machine, backed as the machine was by the whole power of the city government, whose Chief of Police, in uniform, even went to the extent of attempting to vote a drunken Republican negro at this Democratic primary! Nevertheless, when a member of this delegation suggested that Major Hale be of course put on the slate for a delegate to Raleigh, the head of the machine fought the proposition, and only yielded (and only to the extent of permitting him to be *an alternate at the foot of the list*) when the member referred to threatened to tell the shameful story out in the convention! And yet Major Hale is not only a member of the State executive committee, but of the State Central committee, the highest party authority. Nay, more, when that most difficult New Hanover case arose in 1894, he was chosen by his colleagues of the State committee as one of the "Committee of Five" for settling the law there.

The following letter, which throws light on the machine's desperate methods, explains itself:

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
June 22, 1896.

Messrs. H. I. McDUFFIE,
and
J. A. McARTHUR, JR.,
Secretaries Cumberland County Democratic Convention,

DEAR SIRS:

Having been away from home, I have just (6 P. M.) seen your report of the County convention, my son having brought me a proof of it from which he had stricken a portion. The remainder was published as a news item.

The part referred to was in these words, viz:

"Col. W. J. Green was unanimously recommended to the State Convention for delegate at large to the Chicago Convention. Mr. J. H. Currie was recommended as district delegate to Chicago."

Precisely the reverse of this was true. Mr. Currie was unanimously recommended and Colonel Green was not. If you will refer to the State Plan of Organization issued by the State Executive Committee, under which the county convention of which you were secretaries was called and to which its proceedings are subject, you will see, under the head "County and District Conventions," Paragraph 1, that you are required to certify to the State Convention the vote received by each candidate whose name has been presented *"and no other instruction shall be given."* As two candidates for endorsement for delegate at large were presented, the law requires you to certify to the convention above (the State convention) the votes respectively received by them, and to rest there.

In this connection, I may mention that two errors in the vote as given to me by you have come to my knowledge, viz: (1) Mr. John Underwood reported to Mr. Secretary McArthur on Saturday in my presence that you had taken down 1¾ votes for Hale and 9 for Green in the 4th precinct of Cross Creek, whereas the vote called out to you was 2¾ and 8, respectively. Mr. McArthur allowed the correction at once; and (2) Dr. Marsh chairman of the 3rd Precinct delegation reported to me to-day that the vote of 10¾ for Green to nothing for Hale as recorded in your table was also incorrect and that it should have been 8¾ for Green and 2 for Hale. There may have been other errors. These two being corrected leave the vote, as given me by you, 26¾ for Hale to 68¼ for Green.

The Plan of Organization goes on to say that "where only one candidate is presented it shall be lawful to instruct for him." As Mr. Currie was the only candidate presented for endorsement as District delegate and no one objected, his acceptance by the convention must be regarded as a unanimous one, and it will be lawful for the chairman and secretaries to instruct for him.

It thus appears, as stated by me at the outset, that you have got matters reversed as between Col. Green and Mr. Currie. In short, there are four errors in your report and all are to the prejudice of Mr. Hale or of Mr. Currie who seconded Mr. Walter J. Smith's nomination of Mr. Hale.

There is another extraordinary and important error in your report, which is also to the prejudice of Mr. Hale, and which makes the fifth—and all on the same side. A resolution was offered by Mr. A. McBuie to instruct the delegates to the State convention to vote as a unit on all candidates. This was out of order, as contrary to the Plan of Organization, and would have been null and void if passed. It was, however, objected to and was finally withdrawn. Thus the convention, in effect, rejected this proposition of Mr. McBuie's and signified its understanding of and obedience to the party law.

The ballot having been duly taken as between Messrs Green and Hale, that ended the proceedings in that relation, and there was nothing left for you but the certification of the ballot, as prescribed in the Plan of Organization.

I observe that the same prejudging of the case against Mr. Hale characterizes the "specials" which appeared in the Wilmington papers and in the Raleigh News and Observer of Sunday, and which are understood to have been written by Mr. H. I. McDuffie, who, I therefore infer drafted the report sent into my office. As it is impossible to believe that Mr. McDuffie would willingly have done Mr. Hale the injury which these incorrect reports in the papers have done him, I trust that he will make such amends as are yet in his power.

Respectfully yours,

E. J. HALE (Member of the Democratic State Central Committee and of the State Executive Committee.)

The Whitney-Gorman-Ransom Plot.

A distinguished Democrat in another county sends us the following:

The fact has been well understood for weeks, that the friends of the free coinage of silver at the rate of 16 to 1, with gold, would have a decided majority in the Chicago convention. It had begun to be conceded by intelligent and candid gold monometallists. But President Cleveland, who has all along cherished secret aspirations for a third term, thinks that now is his time. The despair of the goldbug Democracy is his opportunity. He rallies his Lieutenants; makes known to them his plans; recalls one from a foreign mission; arrests another on the eve of departing for Europe; conciliates a third who had been in the sulks, and issues his manifesto.

There is no mistaking the meaning of this last utterance of the President. It is all for pure, disinterested love of Democracy, and of country. No selfish thought enters into his mind. Such is the tone of the paper. But it contains this reference to himself, which cannot be misunderstood by the intelligent public. He says: "I am very far from arrogating to myself a controlling influence upon the policy of my party; but as an influencing democrat, who has been honored by the party, and who desires hereafter no greater political privileges than to occupy the place of private in the ranks, I hope I may not be blamed for saying this much at this time, in the interests, as it seems to me, of the grand old organization, so rich in honorable traditions, so justly proud of its achievements, and always so undaunted and brave in its battles for the people's welfare."

With such profound respect and admiration for the party, it was a matter of course that he should declare it incredible that it should take a position contrary to his own, although that position happens to be the one on which the party was founded.

"I have made no figures as to the probable action of delegates already chosen, or to be chosen to the Democratic national convention, but I refuse to believe that when the time arrives for deliberative action there will be engrafted upon our Democratic creed a demand for the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver."

A President of the United States elected by the Democratic party, ought to have known that the party had never before he became President, any other financial creed than that of the "free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver." The United States government, and the Democratic party, with Jefferson as its founder, began with that policy, and a man who is ignorant of that fact ought never to have been chosen for one term, much less for three.

Mr. Cleveland, though ignorant of this fundamental fact in the history of the country, and of the Democratic party, is old enough to know and remember that his favorite policy of the single gold standard was introduced in this country in the year 1873; first, by John Sherman, and a few other Republicans, by smuggling through Congress an Act which stopped the coinage of the silver dollar; and, secondly, by the Republican Revisers of the Statutes, who fraudulently inserted the demonitizing clause in the Revised Statutes. If the President is ignorant of this state of facts, that gold monometalism was introduced into American politics by the Republicans so late as 1873; and that they accomplished it by an act as base as the interpolation of words into a deed, or a last will and testament, he ought to cease teaching and go to school.

The virtuous President, who has such holy horror at the thought that the Democratic Chicago Convention will stand by the time honored principles of the party, that were implanted into it by Thomas Jefferson, now hopes to prevent this result by operating upon the delegates who are chosen by the people, as the friends of the free coinage of silver. To manipulate this business, Ambassador Ransom is given a fourth leave of absence to return home from Mexico. Mr. Millionaire Whitney is called upon to forego the pleasures of foreign travel. Senator Gorman, of Mary land, not heretofore a favorite at the White-house, is taken into favor; and how many more expert wire-pullers will be brought into service remains to be seen.

There are States and Districts which have not chosen delegates. The danger is that the people may have advice from quarters they have been accustomed to trust, that may mislead them. It will not do to take the loud professions of new converts to silver. The crafty gold men hope in two directions. They hope to put in delegates who will betray from the District which have yet to choose them; and they hope to buy others, who are already chosen. What they call "honest money" or the single gold standard was secured to them by forgery and perjury and they will not scruple to keep it by bribery. Let the people beware.

By the way, is the intense opposition by administration men to postponing nominations for State officers until after the Chicago Convention has been held, a part of this scheme? It looks like it.

HONEST MONEY.

Is Senator Ransom in it.

Raleigh News and Observer.

Yesterday's New York papers gave the particulars of a conference of big Democratic leaders with ex Secretary Whitney in that city. The dispatches stated that he had about decided to reconsider his determination to go abroad, to go as a delegate to the Chicago convention to fight for "sound money."

The Journal says:

"Ex Secretary Whitney was also engaged during the day consulting with Democratic leaders from different parts of the country as to the best course to be pursued by the sound money men in Chicago. Among those who have visited Mr. Whitney's residence were Senator Gorman of Maryland, the Democratic leader of the United States Senate; ex-Senator M. W. Ransom, of North Carolina, and Col. James Murdock, who for many years was at the head of the party organization in Indiana."

Referring to this conference the New York Journal says:

"It was decided that the New York Democracy should make a hard fight for sound money at Chicago. While all present probably believe that the convention will declare for silver, still it was decided that New York Democrats should not for a moment admit the possibility of such an event. Then should they fail, the New York delegation voting as a unit, and probably backed by other sound money States, will try to force the nomination of Vice President Stevenson, whose standing on the currency question is an uncertain as McKinley's. He has never put himself on record, so that both sides could claim him."

New York World.

J. Pierpont Morgan testified before the Senate Sub-Committee on Finance on Friday and made it perfectly plain that patriotism alone prompted him to take a lot of Uncle Sam's bonds off his hands in return for gold. Having got the bonds and saved the country's credit, Mr. Morgan said what he did with them was his private business. He therefore refused to say what his profit was.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Red Cross in Japan.

Some forty governments in all are bound together by the compact known as the Red Cross, or the International Convention of Geneva of 1864.

The one word *neutral* signifies the whole essence of this treaty; it defines the condition of all sick and wounded soldiers, all surgeons, nurses, and attendants, all hospitals, ambulances, and other appliances while they display the Red Cross armbadge or flag duly authorized and inscribed by the military power of the army to which they are attached; and furthermore, all inhabitants of a country in the vicinity of where a battle is raging, as well as their buildings, are sacredly regarded as neutral while they are administering to the wants of the wounded and disabled, or being employed for hospital purposes.

Wounded soldiers falling into the enemy's hands are *neutral*, and *must* be sent to the frontier for delivery to their own army as soon as possible, provided, of course, that the country to which they belong is an adherent to the Red Cross treaty.

By applying the foregoing principles one will readily grasp the reason why Japan is doing such effective and commendable work as a humanitarian nation. She is carrying out to the letter the spirit and the obligations of the Geneva Red Cross Treaty, to which she gave her adhesion in 1886, while her Emperor stands at the head of her civil Red Cross Society.

In six great wars the Red Cross has been conspicuous. Written history records the beneficent work it has done, but only unwritten history can relate the prevention of untold misery and suffering on every field.

In the late war Japan, as a Red Cross nation, met difficulties and dangers unknown in any former war where the Red Cross had worked, from the fact that her enemy, China, was not a nation signatory to the Treaty of Geneva, hence humanity is shown on one side in the treatment of sick and wounded, while inhumanity runs riot on the other.

Great injustice has been done to the Red Cross internationally and to Japan by the sensational announcement in newspaper reports to the effect that Japan had refused the Red Cross—had turned it back at Port Arthur.

The facts are as follows: A number of humane and worthy gentlemen—Americans, Englishmen, Germans, and citizens of other nations, clergymen, physicians, and government officials residing in China—formed a Red Cross Society and obtained the sanction of Li Hung Chang to go to the relief of the Chinese wounded. They procured the steamship Toonan, entered Port Arthur, announced themselves as belonging to a private Red Cross Society, and asked the Japanese commandant for the Chinese wounded, for the purpose of taking them back to Tien-Tsin, from whence the steamer had come. The duty of the Japanese commandant was plain. China is not a party to the Red Cross treaty, consequently the Tien-Tsin Red Cross Society, however praiseworthy its object, had no governmental identity or authorized existence. While its intentions were noble and laudable, it was unfortunately irresponsible, from the fact that it had no government to become responsible for and authorize its action.

The society was courteously received, and its good intentions acknowledged and appreciated, but its request was properly declined, and it was requested to leave the harbor. The Chinese wounded in the hands of the Japanese were prisoners of war, and while they were receiving merciful treatment in the Japanese Red Cross hospitals, there was no authority for delivering them to a private society, even though it had come with the countenance and sanction of consuls of neutral nations. The national responsibility that attaches to a member of the treaty was entirely absent.

Had China's civilization reached the point where she could appreciate and recognize the humanity of the Red Cross, and had she joined the treaty, her wounded, as soon as they were in a condition to be removed, would have been delivered to her by the Japanese.

The above incident is thus specifically dealt with in order to explain the difficulties in the way of correct judgment on the action of the Red Cross. The public and press generally refer to it as an ordinary charitable society for good works, free to make its own conditions, and to follow the judgment of its own private officials, like societies in general, forgetting, or rather never knowing, the fact that it is a treaty, bound by stringent and delicate laws, the disregard of which would impair its validity as materially as any other treaty, and consequently it is not the will or desires of individuals that must control or become responsible for its actions, but the law of nations, framed and confirmed by the highest authorities of the countries of the world.

When this fact shall be better known or more fully realized the reports of our well-intentioned press will be less misleading, more reliable, instructive, and satisfactory than to-day.

CLARA BARTON.

A Sabbath at Sea.

Maxton Scottish Chief.]

Sabbath, the 17th of May was a beautiful day on the ocean. The Etruria had sailed in twenty-four hours more than 450 miles from New York City. It is one of the regulations of the ships of the Cunard Line that there shall be Divine worship held every Sabbath morning in the dining room at 11 o'clock a. m. This saloon, with the music room just above it, and with a large oval opening through which the skylight illuminates both apartments, will accommodate more than 700 persons. Several gentlemen waited on the writer and stated that the Captain desired me to conduct the service. I had made the acquaintance of several of these gentlemen on Saturday. After an introduction to Captain John Ferguson, who is a Presbyterian, he insisted that the writer should conduct the service. I called the attention of the Captain and of several gentlemen to our honored Professor, Dr. W. W. Moore, and urged him to preach, but he declined on account of not feeling well. The custom in these ships is to read the English church service every Sabbath morning in the presence of the ship's company and such of the passengers as choose to attend. This is done by the Captain unless he secures the services of a minister. There are three hymns and a collection for the Sailors' Charities of Great Britain and America. Two of the hymns on this occasion were very familiar. "All hail the power of Jesus' name," and "Nearer My God to Thee." They were sung to an instrumental accompaniment with much apparent life and enjoyment. During the last hymn the collection was taken, amounting to more than £5 or $25. The congregation probably numbered 500, and belonged to many different churches, localities and countries. They were very attentive and decorous. After reading the English church service and prayers, your correspondent preached a sermon from Mark 10: 46-52, on the "Healing of Blind Bartemeus." The object was to present four pictures, a sinner's condition before coming to Christ, a sinner's coming to Jesus, a sinner's encouragements for coming to Christ, and the results of such coming. The whole service, embracing the sermon lasted an hour. A number of persons expressed their satisfaction and profiting from the worship of the morning. Besides the worship in the saloon, in the afternoon an Evangelistic service was conducted by a Baptist minister in the rear of the ship, for the second cabin and steerage passengers. As there are two sittings in both for lunch and dinner, the saloon can only be used for worship once a day. The remaining hours of the Sabbath were spent by our party of five ministers in religious reading and conversation. The recognition of God and the constant maintenance of His worship by the direction of the English company owning this line, tell on the character of their employees and the prosperity of their business. They have been running vessels since 1840, and have never lost a ship. Jehovah has said "Them that honor Me, I will honor."

H. G. HILL.

SEVENTY-FIRST ITEMS.

Correspondence of the Observer.]

JUNE 24, 1896.

Whittier tells us that

"To seek is better than to gain,
The fond hope dies as we attain;
Life's fairest things are those which seem,
The best is that of which we dream."

It was disastrous, perhaps, to take issue with Whittier's wisdom; at the same time experience has proved that the closing exercises of Raeford Institute far exceed, in almost every respect, our brightest dreams as to what they would be. Indeed the Institute itself was a revelation to some who were there for the first time on Friday, the 19th. Major Hale expressed surprise at what he found there; the handsome, spacious buildings, the fine looking student body and the large crowd of intelligent people. The people were there. As early as 9 o'clock, when your correspondent arrived on the scene of action, a number of vehicles were to be seen in the grove, and from that time on the clans gathered until 800 would have answered to the slogan had the pibroch sounded it, and it might very properly have been "71st and Raeford Institute." They came from Fayetteville, Red Springs, Laurinburg, Lumber Bridge, Greensboro, Manchester, St. Paul's, Spring Hill, and other places by every conveyance from bicycles down. It was a representative gathering of Scotch people; it was safe to call every one Mac, for if it were not the prefix to his name it was in the blood, and he would not resent it.

Promptly at 11 o'clock the crowd filled the school building, which will comfortably seat 300, and the pupils marched to their places on the stage, keeping time to the music of piano and drum, played by a wee bit lassie, Gussie McRae and her brave laddie, William McLauchlin. Then they made us feel thoroughly at home by telling in tuneful notes of "Doors Open Wide." The programme for the morning was short and its rendition enjoyable. The Primary Department gave us a peep at "Froggie's Party," the piano resounded with "Wood land Echoes" and the school sang "Jack and Gill." Then we rose from the earthearthy to the "Beauties of Paradise," and accepted the hob gobblins invitation to a "Fairy Wedding"—"Le Reveil du Lion"—the awaking of the lion, was the signal for dispersion, and the hall was soon empty.

At 1 o'clock a bountiful dinner was spread in the grove in true picnic style. In this part of the programme all were actors, and performed their parts with satisfaction to all concerned.

The interim between dinner and 3 o'clock was employed as young people know how to dispose of intervals, and at 3 we again entered the hall to listen to the address of the occasion. Prof. Moore introduced the orator in these words: "I am glad to say that we have with us to day one of Cumberland county's most distinguished sons, Maj. E. J. Hale, of Fayetteville, who will address us. It gives me great pleasure to introduce him."

Rounds of applause attested the pleasure of the audience as Maj. Hale arose. After a few introductory remarks, he announced as his subject, "Education of the People"—which he discussed in a most earnest, impressive and interesting manner, showing the necessity for the teaching of the science of government, also the necessity for an educated body politic, with the ability of the Ancients to systemitize education.

He told us in the beginning that he would intersperse the dry parts with some anecdotes of his travels.

We did not discover the dry remarks, we found the reminiscences of foreign travel, particularly in the East, delightfully entertaining and instructive, and the anecdotes especially enjoyable. The address was declared excellent by all who heard it, and we all know now that Maj. Hale is not only one of our ablest Editors, but a charming speaker as well.

After the address several hours were spent in social converse and an inspection of the art display, which would have done credit to any of the old established colleges of our State.

As the gloaming came on a pretty scene greeted one's eyes. Here and there were groups of laughing maidens with attendant cavaliers, mingled with older and no doubt wiser ones, taking their evening meal among the stately pines and sturdy oaks; twinkling lights from the cottages added their soft radiance to the pure white sheen of the brightening stars. But as the hands of the clock point to 8 and the bell begins to ring, this peaceful picture changes to one of bustling activity and we hasten to the hall to hear the combination concert and contest for Declaimers medals. The music was of a very high order and finely executed. The recitations were all so good that the committee, consisting of Maj. Hale, Prof. J. A. McArthur and Mr. D. P. McGeachy, found it hard to make a decision. Two medals were offered, one to the boys and one to the girls. Maj. Hale presented them to the successful contestants, Miss Lina Malloy, of Lumber Bridge, and Mr. Frank Blue, of 71st, Mr. J. D. Arnold, in a graceful little speech, presented the music medal to Miss Mallie Lamont, of 71st. Rev. S. M. Rankin, of Red Springs, presented the Essayist's medal to Miss Cora McGill, of 71st, and the medal for Scholarship to Miss Fannie Dixon, of Vollers—Duncan McGill, William McLauchlin and William McFadyen were mentioned as having displayed very fine scholarship. Prizes for spelling were won by Messrs. Thomas and Jack Dixon in the Primary Department, and presented by Prof. Moore. Dr. Dixon then stated that Prof. Moore had resigned the principalship of the school, that Maj. McLauchlin had consented to remain and that they hoped Miss Ashe would also return. The school will next year increase the number of teachers and hopes to surpass even this year's splendid work. It has surpassed already the expectations of its most ardent friends and Cumberland county may well be proud of Raeford institute. The enrollment of this its first year, was 75, which is a good showing for a new school. Long may it live and prosper and never grow less.

Mr. John E. McLauchlin, of Laurinburg, has been visiting relatives in 71st.

Miss Bella McGeachy returned to her home at St. Paul's to-day, after a pleasant visit to Miss Christian Gillis.

SCOTCH LASSIE.

The Mum Candidate.

Raleigh News and Observer.]

A reporter tried to ascertain Vice President Stevenson's views on the bolt from the Republican convention but he "politely refused to talk for publication," says the Post. It must have been an amateur reporter. No veteran would expect the Vice President to say anything on politics.

MR HALE FOR DELEGATE

(Rutherfordton Democrat.)

We note that quite a number of papers are advocating the election for delegate-at-large to the Chicago convention Hon. Edward J. Hale, of Fayetteville. No other gentleman mentioned in this connection would do the State greater credit. He is an ardent advocate of free silver, and that, we take it, will be a strong recommendation to the convention. The so-called "gold-bugs" have refrained from taking any part in the county and district conventions, and have no purpose to cut any figure in the State convention. For this reason, it may be, that even a suggestion by this writer may be taken as an unwarranted interference. We cannot refrain, however, from expressing the hope that the convention will do itself and the State the service to elect as representatives to Chicago, gentlemen, like Mr. Hale, whose ability and distinction will reflect credit upon this great commonwealth.

In this connection, in justice to our distinguished friend, we desire to correct a mistake make with reference to the attitude of Mr. Hale at the meeting of the State executive committee some weeks ago. The Charlotte Observer, one of the most accurate and reliable of papers, named Mr. Hale as one of those favoring fusion with the Populists. We published this. The Observer on being convinced that it was mistaken, promptly published a correction. We failed to publish the correction, a circumstance we very much regret. We take great pleasure now in saying that Mr. Hale, *who has done more for free silver than any ten men in the State,* is a Democrat and would not entertain any thought of fusion or coalition.

He is one of the State's ablest and most devoted sons, and we hope to see him receive this honor, or any other he may desire, at the hands of "the dominant element" in whose interest he has done such valiant service.

(Warrenton Record.)

Mr. E. J. Hale, the able and accomplished editor of the Fayetteville OBSERVER, is spoken of as one of the delegates-at-large from our State to the Chicago convention. We are in favor of sending him. He has always and under all circumstances stood by the true principles of Democracy on the finance question and his editorials from time to time on this subject show him to be one of the best equipped men of the State to represent us at the great national convention. We are for Hale and hope the convention will send him.

(Henderson Gold Leaf.)

We notice the name of Maj. E. J. Hale, of the Fayetteville OBSERVER, mentioned for one of the delegates at large to the Chicago convention. A good selection. We do not know that Maj. Hale is a candidate for this or any other office, but the Gold Leaf cheerfully seconds his nomination as a most fit and excellent one. No man in North Carolina could represent his State and party more ably or acceptably, we are sure.

(Wilmington Messenger, June 18th.)

We notice our distinguished townsman Col. Alfred M. Waddell, is urged in an exchange as delegate at large to the Chicago convention. He is a bimetallist from the way back. He has ability, experience and knows much of public life and deliberative bodies, and would make a capital delegate for the Democracy of North Carolina. It is stated in the paper that he is for Stevenson for President. Hardly, we would suppose. The silent man is not the man for these earnest, urgent times. Maj. E. J. Hale, the able editor of the Fayetteville OBSERVER, would also make an excellent delegate at large for he is also one of the strong friends of free silver. These two able gentlemen would represent well the Cape Fear section.

(Alamance Gleaner.)

Maj. E. J. Hale, of Fayetteville, is mentioned as a delegate at large to the Chicago convention. He is one of the best equipped men in the party, stands soundly for silver, and his counsel would be wise.

(Columbus County News.)

Several of our exchanges have suggested that Maj. E. J. Hale, of the Fayetteville OBSERVER, should be one of the delegates at large from North Carolina to the Chicago convention, and we take pleasure in endorsing the suggestion. We would be glad to see this done as a recognition of the service he has rendered the party by his able and persistent advocacy of true Democracy through the OBSERVER. Eastern North Carolina could not be better represented than by Maj. E. J. Hale and Hon. A. M. Waddell.

Roxboro (Person County) Courier.

We see our valued friend, Maj. E. J. Hale prominently spoken of for one of the delegates at large to the Chicago Convention. We don't think a better or wiser selection could be made. He is a silverite of the straightest sect and a Democrat whose Democracy is untarnished, and our silver friends may rest assured that that twenty millions spoken of would be no temptation to him if he is named as one of their delegates.

(Washington Progress.)

Quite a number of the State papers, among the number the Wilmington Messenger, have endorsed Major E. J. Hale, editor of the Fayetteville OBSERVER, for delegate at large to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago. Major Hale is an able man and a free silverite of the truest type and we hope the convention in Raleigh on the 25th will honor him with this position. We should measure well the men we send to Chicago and we think in him we will get full measure.

(Burlington News.)

Maj. E. J. Hale, the talented editor of the Fayetteville OBSERVER, is being favorably mentioned for delegate at large to the Chicago convention. The News hopes he will be elected. There is no better man in the State for an able representative.

(Lumberton Robesonian.)

We note with real pleasure that Maj. Hale of the Fayetteville OBSERVER is recommended as one of the electors at large to the Chicago convention.

(Greenville Reflector.)

In some of our exchanges we have seen the name of Maj. E. J. Hale, editor of the Fayetteville OBSERVER, suggested as a delegate at large from this State to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago. The Reflector is in hearty accord with this suggestion and believes that the State could have no abler representative in the convention than Maj. Hale.

(Laurinburg Exchange.)

We have seen the name of Mr. E. J. Hale, of the Fayetteville OBSERVER, mentioned as a delegate at large to the Chicago Convention. He is the right man and the Exchange would be glad to see him elected.

(Morganton Herald.)

As the time approaches for the State Convention interest naturally attaches to the personnel of our delegates to Chicago. We take it that the silver men will have their own way in that convention and it rests with them to say whether they will so use their power as to leave no stings behind or whether they will try the game of "grab all" upon the large and respectable minority of sound money men who are sure to be at roll call in November. We think Col. J. S. Carr, J. P. Caldwell, ex Judge Merrimon and E. J. Hale, Esq., would fittingly represent the State and every faction of the party. This gives the silver men three out of four from the State at large, and gives proper geographical representation besides.

(Salisbury Herald.)

The Morganton Herald suggests Col. J. S. Carr, of Durham, J. P. Caldwell, editor of the Charlotte Observer, Judge J. H. Merrimon, of Asheville, and Maj. E. J. Hale, editor of the Fayetteville OBSERVER, as suitable men for delegates from the State at large to Chicago. It thinks they would fittingly represent the State and every faction of the party, and on the money question would give silver three and gold one. We agree with the suggestion of our Morganton contemporary and believe that no better selection could be made than the gentlemen named.

(Aberdeen Telegram.)

Maj. E. J. Hale, of Fayetteville, has been mentioned as one of the four delegates at large to the Chicago convention from this State. Maj. Hale is a very able and is one of the original silver men, and will therefore reflect the opinions and platform of the North Carolina Democracy as well as any man in the State, and if elected will make an able representative.

(Smithfield Herald.)

The Wilmington Messenger of last Saturday mentions Maj E. J. Hale, editor of the Fayetteville OBSERVER, as a delegate at large to the Chicago convention. Maj. Hale is an earnest advocate of free silver, an able and experienced man and would well represent the Democracy of North Carolina in the National convention.

(Sanford Express.)

We notice that some of our State exchanges have recommended Maj. E. J. Hale, the able editor of the Fayetteville OBSERVER, as one of the delegates at large to the Chicago convention. Maj. Hale is an uncompromising Democrat and his party would make no mistake in selecting him as a delegate to Chicago.

Oxford Ledger.

We take pleasure in joining the Wilmington Messenger in recommending Col. E. J. Hale, the gifted editor of the Fayetteville OBSERVER, as one of the delegates at large to the Chicago Convention. He would represent the State with great credit and could be counted on every time as he is a strong free silver man.

Wilmington Messenger.

The Messenger is well pleased to see that the gentlemen it was first to urge for places are being so heartily indorsed by a part of the Democratic press. We refer to Maj. Hale for delegate at large to Chicago and Capt. S. A. Ashe for State Treasurer. Both selections are in order, and it is their particular fitness and their great services to the party that commend them to the indorsing by Democratic newspapers.

The Charlotte News, Wilmington Star, Mecklenburg Times, Sampson Democrat, and a score of others for which we have not space, have spoken likewise.

Governor Richard Caswell and "High Betty Martin."

EDITOR OF RALEIGH OBSERVER:

Doubtless many of your older readers will remember that ancient doggerel:

"High Betty Martin, tip-toe, tip-toe,
High Bettie Martin, tip-toe fine!
She couldn't get a shoe,
She couldn't get a stocking,
She couldn't get a husband
To suit her mind;
High Betty Martin," etc.

But probably few of them know, that the lines were composed in honor (?) of the grandmother of the Hon. Richard Caswell, the first Governor of the State of North Carolina, under the Constitution adopted in December, 1776. She was Miss Elizabeth Martin, of Harford county, Maryland, and, as the sequel shows, she had two husbands whether they "suited her mind" or not. As to the articles of apparel mentioned no further light is shed.

Mr. John F. Blandy, of Prescott, Arizona, writing to the American Historical Register for December, (P. 402) says "Richard Caswell, Governor of North Carolina, and a member of the Continental Congress, and William Pace, signer of the Declaration of Independence and Governor of Maryland, were first cousins of my grandfather, Josias Dallam, of Harford county Maryland. They were grandsons of a lady whose maiden name was Elizabeth Martin. Of her the well known couplet, 'High Betty Martin, tip-toe fine, etc.,' was written. She was celebrated for her beauty and was a large real estate owner in the Province of Maryland.

The origin of the verses was that she was courted by two young lawyers—Richard Dallam and Winston Smith, who came from England to the Colony as Companions and friends.

The story goes that the elaborate ruffled shirts, which were the fashion of the day, were scarce and expensive, especially in the Colonies, and that they had but one between them, and, of course, could not pay their visits both at the same time to Miss Betty. It was, therefore, said that it was difficult for her to make up her mind which to take. She did decide however and ended in marrying both. She first married Dallam and then had three sons and a daughter. This daughter was the mother of Richard Caswell of North Carolina. As widow Dallam she married Winston Smith and by him had three sons and a daughter. This daughter was the mother of Wm. Pace."

Confirmation of his descent from Mrs. Dallam is found in the "Itinerary" of Gov. Caswell, published in Vol. 9, of our Colonial Records, pages 1064-68, and written by him when he was attending the Continental Congress at Philadelphia in October, 1774. He mentions as an incident of his journey through Harford county, Md., that he "went to Josias Dallam's where I saw my grandmother."

The lines quoted were set to music, and the tune will probably be recalled by some of the veterans as one of the collection of Frank Johnson, of pleasant memory, and others of that ilk, who played it for "Ladies to the right," and other "square dances," long since consigned to oblivion. We who enjoyed it did not know that the lively air, with its absurd words, was intimately associated with one of the foremost of our patriots of the Revolution.

GRAHAM DAVES.

Fits Cured

From U.S. Journal of Medicine. Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferers who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York

A Remarkable Contrast.

The Textile Record.)

It is one of the alarming facts of the present condition of things that costs of government in this country are steadily increasing, while the ability of the people to pay such costs is diminishing. This is shown in a striking manner by comparing the value of the American wheat crop in successive years with the expenditures of the federal government. In 1880, for example, the wheat crop would have paid nearly twice the cost of that government. In 1889, the expenditures were almost 13 millions in excess of the value of the crop. In 1895, the government expended nearly twice the value of the crop. The crop, which sold for 475 millions in 1880, brought but 237 millions in 1895. The government expenditures, which were 267 millions in 1880, rose to 433 millions in 1895. No doubt it will be found that State and local taxes in various parts of the country increased largely in the same period. It is often urged that farmers are fully compensated for the declining value of their products by the similar decline of the prices of the articles they must buy. But here we have the demonstration that the demand upon them for money for government purposes enlarges, while their ability to pay is diminishing. Of course, interest charges also do not shrink with the shrinkage of the value of farm products. A farmer may economize in his purchases of clothing and other manufactured articles, but interest and taxes must be paid, unless the property is to be sacrificed. Is it any wonder, under such circumstances, that the agricultural population is in a condition of chronic discontent?

Manufacturers have a very positive interest in this matter. The farmers, forty per cent. of the people, are their best customers. It is impossible that the nation should have true prosperity while the purchasing power of this great multitude of consumers is persistently declining. When a farmer obtains but 50 cents for a bushel of wheat which he once sold for a dollar, and, at the same time, is called upon to pay two dollars for taxes where one dollar used to suffice, he can have no choice but to buy less liberally of the products of the mills. The imperative necessity is that interest and taxes shall be paid first. Out of what is left, the manufacturer may get something, or he may get nothing. Nor is the injury confined to these two classes of producers. We pay our debts to Europe with such material as wheat. Wheat at 50 cents will pay but half as much as wheat at $1.00. The difference must be made up by sacrifice of other raw products; and, these not sufficing, by shipments of gold. Under the Wilson tariff we have enlarged our purchases in Europe, while decreasing the paying power of our products. We try to keep the gold here by placing new loans in foreign countries, thus adding to our obligations at the very time when prices are dropping lower. The end of such a system must be confusion and disaster. A nation, not more than an individual, can safely defy the rules of sound business. The most important matter before us at the present moment is to discover the cause of falling prices and to proceed with energy to remove it.

For Vice-President, Walter Clark.

San Francisco (Cal.) Star.

Head and shoulders above every other man whom we have heard suggested for the Democratic nomination for the second office in the gift of the American people, stands the illustrious statesman and jurist, Hon. Walter Clark, now one of the Associate Judges on the Supreme Bench of the State of North Carolina. He is what may truly be termed an "all round man." He is upon the record as such. Of him it may in all seriousness be said that his words speak for him. As a judge he stands the peer of any jurist in the land. His decisions are invariably quoted with respect; and there is unanimity in the legal profession as to his great ability as a lawyer. As a magazine writer, he is concededly the peer of almost any essayist in the line of political economy—in this country or Europe. And all his sympathies and advocacies are in behalf of true democracy. He is endowed with a splendid intellect and a warm heart.

"None know him but to love him,
None name him but to praise."

His nomination would make sure beyond all peradventure that with an approximately worthy citizen at the head of the Democratic ticket, every electoral vote from the Southern States would be given to the candidates of that party.

As a blood-purifier, the most eminent physicians prescribe Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the most powerful combination of vegetable alteratives ever offered to the public. As a spring and family medicine, it may be freely used by old and young alike.

mothers!

Your clear skin? Mother's. Your voice? Mother's. Your slight figure? Mother's. Inherited weak lungs? Then protect yourself. Live out doors; get the fresh air; and keep well nourished.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is the best known preventive to serious lung trouble. It supplies just the kind of needed fat; prevents useless waste of tissue; makes rich blood; and fortifies the body against attack. You should take it at once if you feel weak, have no appetite, or are losing flesh.

SCOTT'S EMULSION has been endorsed by the medical profession for twenty years. (*Ask your doctor.*) This is because it is always *palatable*—always *uniform*—always *contains the purest Norwegian Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites.*

Put up in 50 cent and $1.00 sizes. The small size may be enough to cure your cough or help your baby.

NORTH CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND COUNTY. } Superior Court, May Term, 1896

Maggie Baxley, vs. Elias Baxley. } Publication in Lieu of Summons, for non-resident defendant.

Action for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the defendant Elias Baxley is a non-resident, and that service of summons cannot be had upon him in this county or State, under and by virtue of an order made at this term of the Court, the said Elias Baxley is hereby notified to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., beginning on the 6th Monday before the 1st Monday in September, 1896, (the same being the 27th day of July next) and answer the complaint of the plaintiff which is deposited in the Clerk's office of said Court, or demur or plead to the same, or judgment will be demanded for the plaintiff according to the prayer of the complaint.

This 1st day of June, 1896.

CYRUS MURPHY,
Clerk of said Court.

105-oaw-6w]

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JUNE 25, 1896.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

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Trustees Graded School—Notice.
J. W. Ingold—Don't Take Poison!
J. B. Shearer, Pres't—Davidson College.
C. B. Newberry—After a Lifetime Experience
J. A. King—Excursion and Picnic to Red Springs.
W. N. Tillinghast, Agent—Mason's Improved Fruit Jars.

Dr. Marsh is chairman of the 1st precinct Executive Committee, and not the 3d as was reported yesterday.

We learn that numbers of hogs are dropping dead in 71st from cholera. The worst of it is that they had all been given in for taxation.

To day the OBSERVER will receive private telegrams from Raleigh, reporting the proceedings of the convention up to 3:30 P. M.

The boy tramp held as a witness against the boy charged with throwing rocks at the vestibule train, was discharged on his own recognizance to appear at the trial next Saturday.

Dr. Hill, Sunday the 17th of May preached the sermon on the great steamship Etruria, to the 500 passengers from all parts of the globe. An account of which will be found in another column.

The New York Sun of Saturday says:

"Pembroke Jones, the owner of the 30 footer Carolina, is quite a wag in his way, and in Tuesday's race, after calling for a drink and a sandwich amused his guests by ordering the meal pennant hoisted on the ground that he wished the crew to live up to yatching regulations on his boat or discipline could never be preserved."

Dropped Dead.

Mr. Thos. Purcell, a prominent young farmer of Robeson county, died suddenly of cramp cholic Monday night.

Died

Mr. Edward Roberts, son of Mrs. J. H. Roberts of this city, died Sunday morning at Manchester. Mr. Roberts, who was about 41 years old, was a trusted employe of the Manchester Cotton Mills.

Painful Accident.

Bright little Hamilton Underwood, while playing circus last week, fell and broke his arm in two places. Though the little fellow suffered great pain, he bore up manfully. He was resting quietly this morning.

Over the C. F. & Y. V. R'y.

Beginning to-day the C. F. & Y. V. R'y Company will sell low rate tickets to Chapel Hill, N. C., on account of the Summer Normal School there for teachers which convenes June 23rd, and continues in session until July 17th.

Improvements.

Work on the new jail is progressing rapidly. The brick work has now reached the second story.

From present indications, Dr. Highsmith's new office building on Green street will be a handsome one.

Off for Raleigh.

Capt. S. C. Rankin, Capt. J. H. Currie, Capt. Jas. B. Smith, Col. W. J. Green, Messrs. H. I. McDuffie, John Underwood, S. W. Tillinghast, and H. L. Cook left for Raleigh yesterday to attend the State Democratic Convention. A number of other delegates left last night.

Woodard Re-Nominated.

The convention of the Second district met at Goldsboro Tuesday and re-nominated F. A. Woodward for Congress, J. W. Grainger and Thomas L. Emery were chosen delegates to the National convention. F. D. Winston was chosen elector, and C. B. Aycock was unanimously endorsed for Governor.

Will It Come True.

While a certain gentleman was telling an OBSERVER reporter this morning of a dream he had last night, to the effect that a prominent citizen would soon marry a beautiful Fayetteville lady, some one came along and asked if they had heard the news, and in reply to a negative answer, told of the rumor of the approaching marriage of the very same parties the dreamer had mentioned.

Accident.

Mr. M. J. Carroll, of the OBSERVER force met with a bad accident Monday afternoon. He was at his case setting type when the big rain storm came up, and he started to close the window from which rain was beating on him. Just as he reached it the wind blew the top sash from its frame. Mr. Carroll threw up his arms, sending his left hand through one of the large panes of glass. He received a very severe gash, cutting the flesh to the bone.

A Dangerous Practice.

The infamous practice of throwing rocks and other dangerous missiles at moving passenger trains seems to be getting common, the recent rocking of the C. F. & Y. V. excursion train, and the occurrence of a similar nature to the north bound A. C. L. No. 32 on the night of the 17th, breaking a costly plate glass in the Pullman car, are sample cases. It has developed that this practice is being indulged in by malicious boys.

Police News.

Amos J. Hall, the aged Federal prisoner convicted of false cancellation of stamps, was released from the county jail Tuesday morning, having served his month's sentence. He was in nigh spirits when an OBSERVER reporter met him coming from the jail.

Tuesday morning before Squire Overby, the trial of Miss Flora Johnston for trespass, took place. The charge was fishing on posted land. She was convicted and fined five dollars and cost.

Little Savages.

Two white boys Monday evening killed a four foot long black snake on the arsenal, took it to the little brick store (now vacant) which stands at the fork of the Chicken and Western Plank Roads, skinned, prepared, cooked and ate the choicest parts. They confessed to a reporter that the above horrible tale was true. They said that they only chewed a little of the meat and then spit it out, for fear that it might poison them. One of them said that he would never eat any more snake, as he dreamed last night that a thousand snakes were running in and out of his mouth.

Four Boys Arrested.

Monday night officer Benton arrested three Fayetteville boys and a boy tramp, charged with rocking the South bound vestibule train on the A. C. L. They were taken before Squire Overby Tuesday, and as there was no evidence against three of them, they were discharged. The one held was required to give a justified bond of $50 for his appearance Saturday.

The tramp was held as a State's witness, and as he could give nothing to insure his presence, he will be detained in the custody of the Sheriff. Messrs. H. L. Cook and Robinson & Bidgood appear for the boy.

Negroes and Fusion.

We have it on the best authority (from the parties themselves) that a number of negroes in this county will not support a Republican-Populist fusion ticket. Only this morning we saw a letter from the most prominent colored politician in Flea Hill Township stating that he and most of the negroes in that township were going to vote the Democratic ticket this year. He says that the colored people are awakening to the fact that they never receive any favors from the Republican party, (although they compose the vast majority of it) and that the Democrats after all are their best friends.

The State Convention.

Everybody is now discussing the Democratic State Convention and the probable outcome. Most of our people are of the opinion that if a good man is nominated for Governor the Democrats will carry the State. The Democrats have cheered up mightily of late.

State Chairman Pou says that as there are no contests so far as he knows regarding seats in the convention, he doesn't see why it can't dispose of the business by midnight Thursday. Among the delegates to the convention from Johnston county is Edward S. Abell, whom the Populists last year claimed they had captured. The Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger says he is an earnest Democrat.

The Convention.

The State today is alive with politics. The usual interest always manifested by the people of Fayetteville is enhanced by the prominent candidacy of one of her sons, Judge MacRae. Carr has withdrawn and the press dispatches state that Clark absolutely refuses to accept the nomination so that MacRae's chances are now considered very good.

The Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Star says:

Col. Carr's withdrawal at this time makes the situation more interesting. The nomination of a candidate for Governor had almost been settled upon Col. Carr, but now the race will begin anew, with all the excitement attendant upon the nomination at a convention. The name of Judge Clark is often heard, as well as that of ex-Governor Jarvis. Possibly no man in the State has a stronger personal following than Col. T. W. Mason, and it is often stated that he is the man to meet Russell. Ex Judge James C. MacRae has many earnest advocates. Judge MacRae will get a strong vote.

Meeting of Trustees of Graded School.

The annual meeting of the Trustees of the Fayetteville Public Graded and Normal School for whites, was held the 16th instant. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer, of the Superintendant, and of the Executive Committee, were received and approved. The election of officers resulted as follows:

Walter Watson, President.
A. E. Rankin, Vice-President.
J. M. Lamb,
W. S. Cook,
A. B. Williams,
Executive Committee.

W. N. Tillinghast, Sec'y and Treasurer.

The Superintendant recommended that a higher grade be added to the School, so as to carry the children desiring it one year further, by private subscription.

The Executive Committee were requested to make a canvass to determine if this could be done.

The Board adjourned to a later date (see advertisement) to elect teachers and make the final arrangements for the next school year.

A Delightful Entertainment.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Huske, in honor of Mrs. Huske's charming sister, Miss Nellie Fuller, of Durham, entertained delightfully a number of young ladies and gentlemen at their residence on Dick street Thursday night. A conversational german was the chief amusement indulged in, and a right royal sport it proved to be—a battle of wits among as bright a set of young folks as can be found anywhere. Cards with the twelve subjects to be discussed were distributed among the guests, and the young ladies (this being leap year) made engagements with the young men for the different topics. At its conclusion a vote was taken by ballot and Miss Laura Kyle was declared the pleasantest conversationalist of the young ladies, and Mr. Lawrence Williamson of the young men.

At 12 o'clock refreshments were served, and from then until 1 o'clock time took wings. At that hour the guests took their departure, feeling that they had never spent a more pleasant evening.

Dr. E. L. Hunter has returned from Morehead City, where he attended the meeting of the North Carolina Dental Association. Notwithstanding the doctor's wishes to the contrary, he was unanimously re-elected as a member of the Board of Examiners, on which he has served ever since its institution.

A Snake and Eel Fight.

71st has had her "snake and fish" fight, Flea Hill her "bear fight," Quewhiffle her "terrapin fight," but it remains for Fayetteville to have a snake and eel fight.

A gentleman of undoubted veracity tells us that several days ago he and other persons, while walking around Mims's pond, saw a terrific fight between a snake and an eel. The snake was a bull moccasin about six feet long and 2½ inches in diameter. The eel was a common yellow one, but of uncommon size. When first seen the two slick combattants were in shallow water, each standing erect with tales twisted around roots. The snake had evidently attempted to swallow its smaller opponent but had found him a slippery and wiry foe. They soon came together again however, and for several minutes the water was churned as if by a side-wheeler. They formed a cork screw shaped column on the water, and each tried to squeeze the life out of the other. Finding this futile, they commenced wrestling and the eel scored a victory, throwing its opponent with ease. They both went under the water and were lost to sight. Presently something "a panting and a-blowing" was heard making for the shore, and to the astonishment of the thunderstruck spectators, the snake threw itself out of the water and lay gasping for breath on the bank. A glimpse was caught of the victorious eel as it turned, just before reaching the bank and glided into its watery element. The snake was despatched, and the relater and party returned home to tell the glorious news.

Strange—Banks.

Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock in St. John's Church was celebrated the marriage of Miss Laura Banks to Mr. Samuel H. Strange.

As the grand music of Lohengrin's Wedding march pealed forth from the organ, presided over by Mr. F. R. Rose, as beautiful a procession as ever entered St. John's Church wended its way to the superbly decorated altar.

First came the groomsmen, Messrs. A. W. Faulkner, J. A. Huske, H. M. Pemberton, A. J. Cook, A. S. Rose and Hector McGeachy. Then preceded by two lovely little flower girls, Marion Slocomb and Minerva McNeill, came the bridesmaids, Misses Rebecca Haigh, Janie Strange, Margaret McNeill, Mary MacRae, Mary Mallett and Bessie McNeill, six remarkably beautiful young ladies, all becomingly attired in white.

Next came the Maid of Honor, Miss Margaret Smith, of Wilmington, closely followed by the bride on the arm of her uncle, Col. J. B. Starr.

As the party reeched the altar the groom entered from the vestry room with his best man and brother, Mr. Jno. K. Strange. The beautiful marriage ceremony was then performed by the bride's cousin, Rev. Jos. N. Starr, assisted by Rev. Isaac Hughes and the venerable Rector-Emeritus, Rev. Dr. Huske. At its conclusion the party re-formed and marched gaily down the aisle to the inspiring strains of Mendlesohn's great March.

One of the most beautiful and popular of Fayetteville's noted belles, present or past, had been married, and an ovation awaited the happy couple at the railroad station, from which they soon sped away on their honeymoon trip to the north.

Tuesday night a brilliant reception was given in honor of the bride and groom by Col. and Mrs. Starr, at which nearly two hundred ladies and gentlemen attended.

In the parlors were displayed the numerous handsome and costly presents, many of them sent by friends from abroad.

Rev. Dr. Huske will hold services at St. Thomas church on Sunday next at 11 A. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Fayetteville, N. C., Post Office June 22, 1896—Unclaimed.

A—Geo. Aignet.
B—Green Barnes, Mary Beard, S. W. Brown, P. T. Bolton, Simon Buie, Mary Buxton, Jno. B. Buie, J. A. Buie, J. W. Byrd.
C—Wm. Carter, C. A. Campbell, Rev. R. Culbreth.
D—O. W. Dail, T. J. DeBerry, Chas. Dunn, A. H. Dunn, Mrs. Josie Evans, W. E. Evans, Mary Elliott.
F—John Fink.
G—Wiley Gardner, Sarah Godwin.
H—F. H. Harrason, Emma Hayes, Needham Hales, Neva Hair.
J—George W. Jackson.
K—T. E. King.
L—Henry Little, John Lovett.
M—W. G. Maxwell, T. S. Monroe, Mary More, Mrs. R. A. Moore 2, Dan'l Murphy, A. L. Murphy.
R—Geo. Reggins, Mrs. Lizzie Reddick, J. K. P. Russell.
S—Sherwood Stewart, F. Street, Mrs. Aggie Smith, Mrs. M. A. Smith 2, Narcissa Smith, Margaret K. Smith, H. S. Sykes.
W—Pall Walker, Mrs. Ella Williams, Martha Wright, Sam Williams, Wiley Williams, Henry H. Williams, Arch. M. White, Mrs. Ella K. Williams, S. H. Williams.
Y—W. M. Young.

Persons calling for the above letters will please say advertised.

W. D. GASTER, Postmaster.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

HEADQUARTERS FAYETTEVILLE
INDEPENDENT LIGHT INFANTRY COMPANY,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

At a meeting of the F. I. L. I. Co. held at the Armory June 14th, 1896, the undersigned Committee was appointed to draft resolutions to the memory of Maj A. M. CAMPBELL:

WHEREAS: We are again reminded of the temporality of things earthly, in being called upon to mourn the death of Major A. M. CAMPBELL, who was called to his rest on the 12th inst. at the ripe old age of 85 years:

Resolved, That by his death, while we recognize the providence of an all-wise Creator, we feel that not only our Company but the entire community have sustained a great loss in the removal of this faithful soldier and honored citizen.

Resolved, That we feel peculiarly bereaved by the death of Major Campbell, because of his great love for our corps, and because of his having been one of its most efficient Commanders, and a bright link connecting us with the historic past. We extend our deep sympathy to the family of the deceased, and request our Secretary to transmit to them a copy of these resolutions; also one to the town papers for publication, and that a page be set apart in our records, to his memory; and that our standards be enshrouded with mourning the usual length of time.

T. T. MCGILVARY, 3rd Capt.,
W. C. MCDUFFIE, 4th Capt.,
JNO. B. TILLINGHAST, 5th Serg't,
Committee.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

When a good man dies and a useful and faithful public servant, after long years of duty well performed, is called to rest, it is meet that there should be a proper recognition of his services and merits by those who knew and appreciated him, and that an account of his individual worth be preserved for the instruction and guidance of those who remain and will soon appear upon the stage of action.

A true man and faithful public official, crowned with years of usefulness, confidence and esteem, passed away, on June 13th, 1896, at the age of 85 years, in the person of our late brother ARCHIBALD M. CAMPBELL.

The members of Phœnix Lodge No. 8, A. F. and A. M. do hereby resolve,

That, in the death of brother Campbell our community has lost one of its best and most highly esteemed citizens, an honest man, plain, unpretentious and of great merit, who was always anxious to know and quick to perceive and perform his public and private duties.

2nd. That this Lodge has lost its oldest member, one who knew and loved the tenets of Masonry, and one whom the Fraternity has at all times found capable, faithful and true, and delighted to honor.

3rd. That we hereby tender to the family of our deceased brother our sincere sympathy and friendship.

4th. That the usual mourning be observed by this Lodge for thirty days; that these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, and published in the Fayetteville OBSERVER; that a copy hereof be prepared by our secretary and sent to the family of our deceased friend.

H. MCD. ROBINSON,
W. P. WEMYSS,
B. E. SEDBERRY,
Committee.

June 19, 1896.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in its results." Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and $1.00.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

Many a man, who has been sent to an early and even suicidal grave by the tortures of dyspepsia, would be alive and well to-day, had he tested the virtues of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This is no temporary appetizer, but a radical, scientific remedy. It makes life worth living.

Dandruff is due to an enfeebled state of the skin. Hall's Hair Renewer quickens the nutritive functions of the skin, healing and preventing the formation of dandruff.

Don't think that your liver needs treating if you are bilious. It don't. It's your stomach. That is, your stomach is really what causes the biliousness. It has put your liver out of order.

See what's the matter with your stomach.

Sick stomach poisons liver and then there's trouble. Shaker Digestive Cordial cures stomach and then all's well. That's the case in a nutshell.

Shaker Digestive Cordial is no secret. Formula's on every bottle. But it's the simple honest way it's made, the honest Shaker herbs and other ingredients of which it's composed, that make it so efficacious.

Any real case of indigestion and biliousness can be cured with a few bottles of Shaker Digestive Cordial. Try it.

Sold by druggists, price 10 cents to $1.00 per bottle.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria



Beautiful eyes grow dull and dim
As the swift years steal away.
Beautiful, willowy forms so slim
Lose fairness with every day.
But she still is queen and hath charms to spare
Who wears youth's coronal—beautiful hair.

Preserve Your Hair

and you preserve your youth. "A woman is as old as she looks," says the world. No woman looks as old as she is if her hair has preserved its normal beauty. You can keep hair from falling out, restoring its normal color, or restore the normal color to gray or faded hair, by the use of

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

DON'T TAKE POISON!

Cheap whiskies are a mild form of poison. Consumers are warned against their use.

I. W. Harper's Nelson County Whiskey

is a standard, high grade Kentucky Whiskey which reaches me direct from Kentucky, and whose purity I can conscientiously guarantee to those seeking a stimulant for medicinal or social use. Respectfully,

J. W. INGOLD,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WEDDING GIFTS
In Sterling Silver.

Blouse Sets
In Sterling Silver—75 cents.

Bicycle Stick Pins,
Sterling Silver—25 cents.

Sleeve Buttons and Studs
For Outing Suits,
—JUST RECEIVED—
—AT—
WARREN PRIOR & SON'S.

After a Lifetime Experience

I offer my services to the people of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

I manufacture Buggies and Road Carts, Road Wagons, Timber Wagons, Sling Carts, Dump and Farm Carts.

I use the best of material. Away with cutting and welding Tire. I use Mole's No. 3 Shrinker—16 ton pressure. It does the work like a charm. I also use the No. 2 Champion Drill Press.

My Horse-Shoeing department I have supplied with Heller & Bro.'s latest improved Tools. Hand-made—any weight—Steel Plates for Runners and Trotters, to order.

I have one of the best Farriors in the city. I Shoe Horses all-round for 80c. Setting Tire, 40 cents.

I am Agent for the Monarch Buggy Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, and can sell you a Buggy at prices that defy competition.

Why will you pay your money for having your work butchered up when you can get it done properly for less money?

It will be to your advantage to call and see me before carrying your work elsewhere. Prompt attention paid to orders through the mail.

June 25, '96. C. B. NEWBERRY.

EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC
—TO—
RED SPRINGS,
Saturday, June 27, (inst.)

The recent Excursion and Pic-Nic of the Hay Street M. E. Church was productive of so much genuine pleasure, that I have been solicited by numerous friends to run another on the above date

BALL GAME,
— LIBERTY VS. JONESBOBO! —

We promise a day of rest and relaxation. Perfect order guaranteed.
Leave Fayetteville 8:45 a. m. Returning, arrive at Fayetteville 7:00 p. m.
Fare, 50 cts. Children, 25 cts.
J. A. KING, Manager.

Mason's Improved Fruit Jars
ARE THE BEST FOR the PRICE.
White Mountain Arctic Freezers, Glass Fly Traps.
All at Lowest Prices.
W. N. TILLINGHAST, Agt.
June 25, 1892. w2t

Fruit Jars.

Pints,	- - -	70c. per dozen.
Quarts,	- - -	89c. " "
2 Quarts,	- - -	$1.00 " "

D. A. McMILLAN.
113 tf

"Why are the drinks
AT HORNE'S SODA FOUNTAIN BETTER THAN ANYWHERE ELSE IN NORTH CAROLINA?"
Reader how often have you heard the above question asked?
May 28, 1896.

ICE! ICE! ICE!
THE FAYETTEVILLE ICE COMPANY
Are now prepared to furnish Ice at their new quarters, Welsh Building, Franklin Street.
ICE DELIVERED AT ALL HOURS.
90 —

DAVIDSON COLLEGE,
DAVIDSON, N. C.
Sixtieth Year Begins Sept'r 11th.
Eleven Professors and Instructors.
Three Courses for Degrees.
Ample Cabinets and Laboratories.
LOCATION HEALTHFUL AND BEAUTIFUL.
Gymnasium Complete.
Terms Reasonable.
Send for Catalogue.
J. B. SHEARER,
President.



The Clyde Steamship Co.
New York, Wilmington, N. C.
—AND—
Georgetown, S. C., Lines.
FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK
Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,
At 3 o'clock P. M
NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON.
S. S. ONEIDA.....Saturday, June 27th
S. S. CROATAN.....Saturday, July 4th
WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.
S. S. PAWNEE.....Saturday, June 27th
S. S. ONEIDA.....Saturday, July 4th
WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.
S. S. PAWNEE.....Tuesday, June 23d
Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.
For Freight or Passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C
THEO G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y

Notice.

Trustees of the Graded School and persons desiring places as Teachers will please take notice that there will be a meeting of Trustees for the election of Teachers on Tuesday, June 30th at five o'clock P. M.
June 22, 1896. dlt-wlt

FARMERS! TRUCKERS!
—AND—
Any and Every Good Citizen
IN THIS AND ADJOINING COUNTIES
Come in to see the Cheap Tobacco for 15c. per lb. up to 50c. per lb.
—Good Flour.—
—Choice Rio Coffee.—
—Truckers' Supplies.—
—The Best Molasses and High Grade Syrup.—
—20 lbs. Sugar for $1.—
—Cream Cheese,—
And such other Goods as are to be found in a Well Regulated Store.
A. S. HUSKE.
The Hay Street Grocer.

MARBLE AND GRANITE
Monuments and Headstones.
The public is cordially invited to visit my yard, where they will always find a choice collection of
Monuments
—AND—
Headstones
to select from. My workmanship stands
SECOND TO NONE
in the South, and my prices are as low as can be obtained for strictly first-class work. A large lot of DESIGNS to select from.
Very respectfully,
E. L. REMSBURG,
Prop. Fayetteville Marble and Granite Works

KIMBALL
PIANOS and ORGANS
Are Used and Endorsed
—BY—
The World's Greatest Musicians.
For Prices and Liberal Terms, apply to
W. FRANK BLOUNT,
General Representative,
Office—Pemberton's Book and Music Store,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Personal.

FREE.—64-page medical reference book to any person afflicted with any special, chronic or delicate disease peculiar to their sex. Address the leading physicians and surgeons of the United States, Dr. Hathaway & Co., 22½ South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
June 4, 1896—tf

MANCHESTER COTTON MILLS
AND OTHER PROPERTY FOR SALE

Under and by virtue of the power and authority given by a certain deed of trust, executed by John F. Clark dated 15th May, 1896, and duly recorded in Book Z, No. 4, Page 145, Register's Office of Cumberland County, we will offer for sale on the premises at Manchester, North Carolina, at 12 o'clock M. on Monday the 20th July, 1896, that valuable property known as

THE MANCHESTER COTTON MILLS,
Including 35 Acres of Land

on which it is located, all Buildings, Machinery, Water Fixtures, Raw Material, Cotton, Yarn, Warps and Cloth in process of manufacturing; and also Stock of Goods in store, at said place, consisting of General Merchandise, Seven (7) Mules, 3 Wagons, Cattle, and other personal property. And also an undivided ½ interest in the George Robinson place, near Manchester, N. C.; and One Hundred Acres of Land on Lower Little River below Manchester, N. C., subject to incumbrances.
Terms of Sale—Cash.
For further information address at Manchester, N. C.,
ISAAC A. MURCHISON
and W. J. McDIARMID,
Or— Trustees.
C. W. BROADFOOT, Attorney,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 18, 1896. w4t

Assignee's Sale.

On Saturday, July 18th, 1896, by virtue of the power contained in the deed of assignment made to me by E. F. Moore of date November 5th, 1890, I shall offer for sale at public auction at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., the following valuable Real Estate:

1. The House and Lot on Haymount, adjoining Mrs. Evans, Col. Broadfoot and others, known as the Residence of the late E. F. Moore.
2. The Lot opposite containing about ½ acre, known as the Garden Lot.
3. About 1,100 acres in Carver's Creek Township, known as the Wicker Land, described in a deed from A. Wicker and wife to E. F. Moore.
4. A Tract of Land in 71st Township containing 150 acres, known as the Wright Land.

Terms:—Cash.
J. B. STARR,
June 16, 1896. Assignee.

Notce of Sale Under Execution.

By virtue of five executions directed to the undersigned from the Superior Court of Cumberland County, in certain actions entitled Y. P. Yaney & Co., Butler Bros., S. R. Urdell & Co., Fairmount Machine Company, against John F. Clark, I will, on Monday, the 27th day of July, 1896, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Court House door of said county, sell to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy said executions, all the right, title and interest which the said John F. Clark, defendant, has in the following described real estate, to-wit: 130 acres of land in 71st township near Manchester, known as the Geo. Robinson farm Also, 130 acres in Carver's Creek township, known as the McCormick land, together with all buildings and improvements which may be thereon.
This June 17th, 1896.
McD. GEDDIE, Sheriff,
Cumberland County.
June 18. w 4t

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator De Bonis Non of the Estate of M. Faulk, deceased, hereby gives notice to all parties having claims against said Estate to present them to me on or before May 29th, 1897, or this notice will be plead in bar of the same.
All persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate settlement.
J. H. MARSH,
Adm'r De Bonis Non.
May 29, 1896—|102-w4t

WALTER WATSON'S HARDWARE HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
ESTABLISHED 1866.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
Lumber and Building Material
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Thoroughly Dried Material Always On Hand.
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MOULDINGS.
Farming Implements
OF ALL KINDS,
Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Ploughs, Forks, &c.
SIX FT. WIRE NETTING.
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER ON THIS MATERIAL.
Steam Fixtures for Saw Mills.
Agent for the Frick Company Engines and Machinery.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON PLANTS OF ANY CAPACITY.
Yours Respectfully,
WALTER WATSON.

NIMOCKS & COOK,
INSURANCE.

CROCKERY! CROCKERY!!
At McMillan's Building.
CROCKERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE; ROGERS CUTLERY, KNIVES, SCISSORS; TINWARE, GALVANIZED WARE; BASKETS; HAMPERS; WILLOW-WARE; CURTAIN SHADES; OIL CLOTH;
HANGING LAMPS,
AND OTHERS THINGS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.
D. A. McMILLAN.
ap9-tf

BUCK'S STOVES & RANGES

COUPON.
Buck's, Jr., Range
—AND—
Childs' Sewing Machine
CONTEST.
Awarded July 1, 1896.
Cut this out and preserve
STOVES. Huske Hardware House.

On first July, 1896, we will give the girl, not over 14 years of age, who returns us the greatest number of our
BUCK STOVE AND RANGE COUPONS,
the beautiful Buck's Jr., Range—valued at $12 00.
To the girl bringing us next largest number, we will give the Child's Sewing Machine—valued at $7.50.
Both on exhibition at our store.
These Coupons will be found from time to time in the Daily and Weekly OBSERVER, the N. C. Baptist, the Sampson Democrat, the County Union, and at our Store.
The Coupons issued from our Store will be to Cash Customers, one Coupon for each purchase amounting to 25 cents, except to purchasers of Buck's Stoves and Ranges. These will be awarded 8 Coupons to the One Dollar.
Now, little girls, you must be truthful, and if your mothers want to buy new Stoves till them "Buck's are the BEST."
Keep your Coupons together, put them in a package, mark your name, age and the number of Coupons you have on the pakage, and send them to us by the 30th of June.
HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE ÆTNA
Is the Strongest American Fire Insurance Co.
Has been doing business continuously since 1819.
Her Reputation is the best to-day.
Over Ten Million Dollars Assets.
Take out a policy on your property.
B. R. HUSKE. Agent.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
—AND—
FERTILIZERS.

Bank : of : Fayetteville,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Does a General Banking Business,
RECEIVES DEPOSITS
SUBJECT TO CHECK,
Collects Notes and Drafts
Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,
AT REASONABLE CHARGES,
and remits promptly for all collections.
CAPITAL STOCK, - - $250,000.00.
No deposits received on interest.
H. W. LILLY, President,
R. P. BUXTON, Vice Prest.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.
Fayetteville, N. C.

Aetna Life Insurance Co.,
HARTFORD, CONN.,
Assets January 1, 1896, - $43,560,073.
H. I. McDUFFIE,
District Manager,
Fayetteville, N. C.
daw-tf

FANCY BAKERY
—AND—
RESTAURANT
HAY STREET,
(W. F. Raiford successor to C. M. Watson.)
Fresh Bread, Cakes and Candy,
Ice Cream Parties and Festivals
Furnished on Short Notice.
W. F. RAIFORD,
FAYETTEVILLE.

READER,
It is no trouble to satisfy the greatest demand of nature and thereby prepare yourself for the duties and pleasures of life by calling at
A. GARRASON'S.
—HIS STOCK OF—
Fresh, - Seasonable - Groceries
IS IMMENSE.
A trial order will convince anyone that
A. GARRASON
Handles Nothing But First Class Groceries
AS CHEAP AS SUCH GOODS CAN BE SOLD

ALWAYS FRESH
And of the Best Quality,
are the goods, heavy and fancy groceries,
FLOUR, BACON,
HAMS, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, MOLASSES, SYRUP, CANNED GOODS, CRACKERS, POTATOES, CABBAGE, TURNIPS, &c.
SEED IRISH POTATOES.
C. W. ELLIOTT & CO.

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DRS. HUNTER,
DENTISTS
Northeast Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C
April 29, 1880. tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



After 9 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

ENGRAVED
Wedding Invitations and Visiting Cards.
Workmanship of the Highest Quality; Prices Moderate.
Prices and Samples sent on application.
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WANTED—AN IDEA Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer.

THE PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

As Amended and Changed by the State Executive Committee

PRECINCT ORGANIZATION.

1. The unit of county organization shall be the voting precinct. In each precinct there shall be an executive committee, to consist of five active Democrats, who shall be elected by the Democratic voters of the several precincts in the meetings first called by the County Executive committee. And said committee so elected shall elect one of its members as chairman, who shall preside at all the committee meetings.

2. The chairmen of the several precinct committees shall compose the County Executive committee, which shall meet at the same time and place as the county convention first held in each election year, and elect a chairman of said county committee, who need not be a member of the committee, and he shall preside at all meetings of said committee, and shall hold his place until his successor shall be elected. A majority of said precinct chairmen, in person or by proxy, shall constitute a quorum. The county committee shall likewise appoint a central committee of five, who shall act in its stead when the county committee is not in session. Wherever a township contains two or more voting precincts, the chairman of the several precinct committees shall compose the Township Executive committee, whose duty it shall be to call all necessary Township conventions and the chairman of the Township committee shall preside at all Township conventions. The Township committee shall elect its own chairman. Should any Township committee fail to call a Township convention, when necessary, the chairman of the County Executive committee shall call the same.

3. In case there shall be a failure on the part of any precinct to elect its executive committee for a period of thirty days, the county executive committee shall appoint said committee from the Democratic voters of said precinct.

4. The members of the precinct committee shall elect to any vacancy occurring in said committees.

5. The County Executive Committee shall call all necessary county conventions by giving at least ten days' notice by public advertisement in three public places in each precinct, at the court house door, and in any Democratic newspaper that may be published in said county, requesting all Democrats of the county to meet in their respective precincts on a common day therein stated, which said day shall not be less than three days before the meeting of the county conventions, for the purpose of electing their delegates to the county conventions from the voters of meeting so held shall elect their delegates to represent the precincts in the county conventions from the voters of the respective voting precincts, which delegates, or such of them as shall attend, shall vote the full Democratic strength of their respective voting precincts on all questions that may come before said county conventions. In case no meeting shall be held in any precinct in pursuance of said call, or no election shall be made, the precinct executive committee shall appoint such delegates.

PRIMARY.

6. At every precinct meeting there shall, before delegates to the county convention are elected, be a vote taken for the different candidates for office, whose names may be presented and the delegates shall vote in the township and county conventions their respective precincts in accordance with this vote; that is to say, each candidate shall receive in the township and county conventions that proportion of the vote to which the precinct may be entitled which he received in the precinct meeting. The chairman and secretary of the precinct meeting shall certify to the township and county convention the vote received by each candidate at the precinct meeting.

7. Each precinct shall be entitled to cast in the county convention one vote for every twenty-five Democratic votes, and one vote for fractions of thirteen Democratic votes cast by the precinct at the last preceding Gubernatorial election: Provided, That every voting precinct shall be entitled to cast at least one vote, and each precinct may send as many delegates as it may see fit.

8. The chairman of precinct commitees shall preside at all precinct meetings. In their absence any other member of said committees may preside.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

1. The several county conventions shall be entitled to elect to their Senatorial, Judicial and Congressional conventions one delegate and one alternate for every fifty Democratic votes cast at the last preceding Gubernatorial election in their respective counties, and none but delegates or alternates so elected shall be entitled to seats in said conventions: Provided, that every county shall have at least one vote in each of said conventions.

At every precinct meeting before delegates to the township convention and at every county convention, before delegates to State, Congressional, Judicial, Senatorial or other conventions are chosen, there shall be a vote taken for the different candidates for office, whose names may be presented, and the delegates shall vote their respective precincts and counties in accordance with this vote: that is to say, each candidate shall receive in the State, Congressional, Judicial, Senatorial, or other conventions, the proportion of the vote to which the county may be entitled which he received in the county convention, and in township conventions he shall have his proportion of the precinct vote. The chairman and secretary of the precinct or county convention shall certify to each convention the vote received by each candidate at the precinct or county convention, and no other instruction shall be given: Provided that where only one candidate is presented it shall be lawful to instruct for him.

At all State and district, county and township conventions the delegates from the different counties and voting precincts may disregard the vote of their respective counties or voting precincts to any candidate, provided two thirds majority of all his votes from the county or voting precincts consent thereto.

2. The chairman, or, in his absence, any member of the county, senatorial, judicial and congressional committees, shall call to order their respective conventions, and hold chairmanship thereof until the convention shall elect its chairman.

3. The executive committees of the senatorial, congressional and judicial districts, respectively, shall, at the call of their respective chairmen, meet at some time and place in their respective districts designated in said call. And it shall be their duty to appoint the time and place for holding conventions in their respective districts, and the chairmen of said respective committees shall immediately notify the chairmen of the different county executive committees of the said appointment, and the said county executive committees shall forthwith call conventions of their respective counties in conformity to said notice, to send delegates to said respective district conventions.

STATE CONVENTION.

The State convention shall be composed of delegates appointed by the several county conventions. Each county shall be entitled to elect one delegate and one alternate for every one hundred and fifty Democratic votes, and one delegate for fractions over seventy-five Democratic votes, cast therein at the last preceding gubernatorial election, and none but delegates or alternates so elected shall be entitled to seats in said convention: Provided, That every county shall have at least one vote in said convention.

GENERAL RULES.

1. At all conventions the delegates shall be selected, as near as may be, from the friends and supporters of the candidates voted for.

2. Such delegates—or alternates of absent delegates—as may be present at any Democratic convention, shall be allowed to cast the whole vote to which their precinct or county may be entitled.

3. In all conventions provided for by this system, after a vote is cast there shall be no change in such vote until the announcement by the chairman of said convention.

4. All the Democratic executive committees shall have the power to fill any vacancies occurring in their respective bodies.

5. The chairmen of the different county conventions shall certify the list of delegates and alternates to the different district and State conventions, and a certified list of said delegates and alternates to the State convention shall be sent to the secretary of the State central committee.

6. It shall be the duty of the county committee, and of its chairman, to furnish such information and make such reports to the chairman of the State committee as he may desire.

Adopted by the Democratic Executive committee at Raleigh, N. C., April 9, 1896.

JAMES H. POU, Chairman,
Smithfield, N. C.

WILEY RUSH, Secretary.
Asheboro, N. C.

NOTE.

As a result of the passage of the new election law many townships have been divided into voting precincts and no committees have been elected for these precincts; the several County Executive committees are hereby requested to appoint, as soon as practicable committees for each new precinct, appointing whenever practicable the members of the old township committee resident in the new precincts. The committees thus appointed will serve until their successors shall be elected, which should be at first precinct meeting thereafter held.

JAMES H. POU,
Chairman State Dem. Ex. Com.

The Old Guard in Front.

Atlanta Constitution.]

The reliance which the great Napoleon placed upon this famous Old Guard has become epitomized in song and story, and as long as time shall last it will be the measure of human reliance and human bravery. On every battlefield of Europe other troops might hold difficult positions or win hazardous points, but when it came to the last dash, when the heroism of desperation was needed to wrest victory from the enemy, it was then that the Old Guard was called on, and before the impetuosity of its advance, resistance was swept away!

This is the picture which is to day presented to us in the politics of the United States. Triumphant democracy advanced upon the bulwarks of republicanism in 1892 and wrested them from their holders. It was not until the banner of the party was unfurled from the white house that the old guard rested and reflected upon the victory it had won.

But for three years the men who fought the fights and who made the victory possible have been relegated to the background. Their names have not figured in the councils of democratic deliberation, nor have their wishes been consulted by the men who, through the accidents of politics, found themselves in places of honor. New men who knew not Israel, who did not bear the brunt of battle, have led the party to ruin until gloom settled upon the land and no star of hope was visible.

In this hour of darkness the people have called upon the old guard—the old guard of democracy who led the party in 1873, in 1876, in 1884, and whose names were emblazoned upon the banners which defeated the infamous force bill of 1890. Once again we hear the historic names of Morgan, and Harris, and Daniel in the thickest of the fight. Vest, whose eloquence thrilled the Senate while it was yet Republican and whose argument stayed the hand of protection, is in his accustomed place. The brave Joe Blackburn, like Henry of Navarre, leads where the fight is most desperate. It was with confidence that the people called upon these chivalric men and their compeers who had fought with Democracy when its cause was desperate, who had triumphed over Republican machinations, and who had brought the party out into the broad fields of victory and of peace.

All hail to the Old Guard! To the Democrats who were Democrats from principle and not expediency! To the Democrats who remain Democrats in spite of patronage, and in whose souls there burns the living fire of patriotism too bright to be diminished by official obloquy and too strong to be extinguished by the frown of power! Under their leadership the people are looking forward to November with a confidence that means success, and with a hope that will brook no obstacle!

When Wheat Was Playing.

(TO LEO WHEAT, OF VIRGINIA)

Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

Somehow the tears, they would come straying
Down my hot cheeks when Wheat was playing;
And yet I saw God's glorious skies
Through all the mists that dimmed my eyes.
In loveliest meadows life went Maying
When Wheat was playing!

The keys beneath his fingers thrilling,
With melody the world seemed filling;
I saw the birds in blossoms sweet—
I heard the hearts of roses beat!
Unconsciously my soul seemed praying
When Wheat was playing.

The blue of skies—the gloom of mountains—
The tinkle of sweet, silver fountains;
The wave of trees—the flash of streams—
Life, with its darkness and its dreams!
Love's triumph, and the world's betraying
When Wheat was playing!

Beneath blown vines in youth's bright bowers
I heard the chime of silvery hours;
And in the twilight, lingering late,
Love kissed his sweetheart at the gate;
And sweetest words her lips were saying
When Wheat was playing!

Life—death, and love that lives forever,
And lips that meet and hearts that sever;
But earth in music seemed to roll,
Touched by the magic of his soul!
And yet, somehow, the tears came straying
When Wheat was playing!

Tried Friends Best.
For thirty years Tutt's Pills have proven a blessing to the invalid. Are truly the sick man's friend.
A Known Fact
For bilious headache, dyspepsia sour stomach, malaria, constipation and all kindred diseases.
TUTT'S Liver PILLS
AN ABSOLUTE CURE.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A PARABLE.

"All with one Accord Began to Make Excuse."

(From The Koram-Surah 115.)

In the east there lived a certain king of great pomposity and avoirdupois, who had ruled the land with an iron hand, laying heavy tribute upon his people until they waxed exceeding poor, while a few favorites, whom the king delighted to honor, had to pull down their barns and build greater.

The people groaned throughout the land, but the king went fishing, and his courtiers filled his ears with honeyed praise and he wot not how they lied.

About this time there came a rumor to the king that a certain tribe in the far southeast of his realm had waxed rebellious, had even dared to think, each man for himself, and were preparing to cast off his yoke. Then it was that the king called together his chief counselors, his captains of thousands, his captains of hundreds, the gentlemen of his bed chamber and even the grooms of his backstairs, numbering in all three score and seven; and when they had cried, "Oh! king, live forever!" and fallen on their faces before him, he spake thus: "Behold, I have exalted you above your brethren, I have loaded you down with honors and rich gifts, and each day you have been permitted to behold the light of my sacred countenance. All this have I done for you, and in return I only ask that you journey straightway into this seditious state, and crush, "stamp out" and exterminate this spirit of treason and rebellion. I know I once made some remarks about the sacredness of public office and wrote some letters about 'offensive partisanship,' but I was young in kingcraft then and wot not what I said. This is a time for 'pull,' not platitudes. Can you do the job?"

With one acclaim they cried, "As the king liveth it shall be done. It's dead easy."

And as the caravan moved off southward, each armed with the jawbone of an ass, the king smiled, and calling the lighthouse tender Violet, gat him away in search of water fowl.

After many days "they rode back, but not the six hundred." While yet a great way off the king went out to meet them, and was shocked at the sorry plight of this army that had gone forth like conquering heroes—from the chief counselor even to the lowest lackey, their faces wore a worn and worried look, their heads hung low upon their breasts, and their raiment was rent in many places.

"How is this?" cried the king.

"And they all with one accord began to make excuse."

One said, "I have played the fool and erred exceedingly;" another, "I wrote a fool letter;" another, "Kentucky did it," and still another, "It's because Muscogee threw down her hand and exposed the bluff."

When they had made an end of speaking, the king waxed exceedingly wroth and swore until the mighty bellyband which engirthed his swollen zone was rent in twain. "By the shade of Isaak Walton," he thundered, "I, too, have played the fool. Instead of gathering about me mighty men of valor, I have got a lot of milk fed mercenaries who can't even carry their own wards," and the picture of Andrew Jackson on the white house wall winked the other eye.

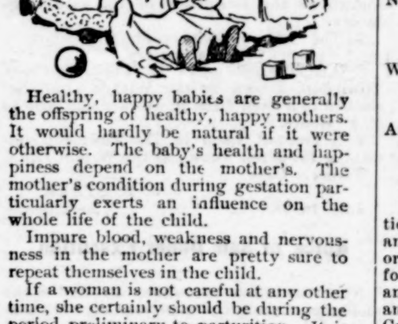
A Move for Civilized Paving.

Something like $6,500,000 is to be expended on the improvement of the streets of New York during this year and next year, and the sentiment of the city is unanimously in favor of the recommendations of Water Purveyor North that the improvement shall consist of the substitution of wood or asphalt for granite.

Fifth avenue must be repaved next year. The old granite pavement is worn out and dangerous. Asphalt is not suited for the grades. Wood is more expensive, but the best pavement is none too good for a street which pays taxes on Fifth avenue assessments. Indeed, there is not a street or a block mentioned in the whole scheme of improvement in which the suggestion of a noiseless pavement is not supported by every argument of reason and of public welfare.

The improvement will be not an expense but a saving. There is no doubt that property on Seventh avenue and Broadway has been kept back and depreciated by the lack of proper pavement. It is equally certain that the increased values following the improvement will more than pay the interest on the outlay. And it is certain that enlightened public sentiment would prohibit the relaying of a stone pavement on Eighth avenue or on any street bordering or leading to Central Park.

There is nothing experimental about it. Paris has been satisfied with asphalt for the past forty years. London has found her wooden pavements durable, easy to clean and hygienically acceptable. New York should have had these improvements long ago. They are finally forced on her, and it is to be hoped that the day of the noisy and nerve-racking granite is done.



Healthy, happy babies are generally the offspring of healthy, happy mothers. It would hardly be natural if it were otherwise. The baby's health and happiness depend on the mother's. The mother's condition during gestation particularly exerts an influence on the whole life of the child.

Impure blood, weakness and nervousness in the mother are pretty sure to repeat themselves in the child.

If a woman is not careful at any other time, she certainly should be during the period preliminary to parturition. It is a time when greatest care is necessary, and Nature will be the better for a little help. Even strong, well women will find themselves feeling better, their time of labor shortened and their pains lessened if they will take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. To those whom troubles peculiarly feminine have rendered in any degree weak, it will prove a veritable blessing. It is a good general tonic for the whole system, and at any time will promote the proper and regular action of all the organs. It is a medicine for women only and for all complaints confined to their sex is of inestimable value.

Dr. Pierce has written a 1000 page book profusely illustrated called "The People's Medical Adviser," which will be sent on receipt of twenty-one cents to pay postage and wrapping *only*. It's a complete family doctor book.

Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

Personal.

FREE.—64-page medical reference book to any person afflicted with any special, chronic or delicate disease peculiar to their sex. Address the leading physicians and surgeons of the United States, Dr. Hathaway & Co., 22½ South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.]

June 4, 1896—tf

THE DEMOCRATIC AWAKENING.

The Spell of Inertia Thrown Off and Leaders Hopeful and Happy.

At last, says a Washington letter, the Democrats seem to have walked up and to have cast off the spell of inertia and despair put upon them by Cleveland. In Kentucky Joe Blackburn has lifted a wand and exorcised the blight. Now there is a revival of courage and of hope. Now there is a quickening of every Democratic heart. The giant is aroused. He resumes his manhood, his pride, his independence. The party will be in the field after all. We shall have a contest whether Mr. Cleveland wishes it or not.

It is curious, the sudden transformation from coma to activity. Two weeks ago it looked as though no Democrat cared for anything political. The party lay like a dog at its master's feet. To-day, inspired by hope, instinct with courage and ambition, it is ready and eager for the fray. No longer awed and stupefied by Mr. Cleveland's tiresome iteration of "sound money" and by his elephantine platitudes touching the solemnity of citizenship and the fearful doom awaiting all schismatics, Democrats have leaped to their feet. Once more they stand erect. Once more they think and act for themselves. The silver victory in Kentucky has changed everything. It has shown Democrats throughout the country that the administration can no longer bully or cajole them—that in Mr. Carlisle's own State, which hitherto has delighted to honor him—freedom of thought has reasserted itself; that the power lies with the people and can be taken from them by no tyrant with his satellites behind him. And thus there will be hope and courage at Chicago. The convention will not be an assemblage of tools to carry out one's despotic mandate. It will be a gathering of representatives, fresh from the people, acquainted with the people's wishes and fully determined to express those wishes with emphasis and vigor.

Mr. Cleveland seems to be without friends in either house of Congress, or in either party. Even the cuckoos have stopped twittering at his eaves.

With reference to free coinage, a certain Senator, known as a thoughtful and thoroughly informed man, and not in the least identified with the silver movement, said to me the other day: "I cannot for the life of me see how the free coinage of silver is to entail upon us the ruin and dishonor of which Mr. Cleveland and his echoes talk so solemnly.

"I do not see that the silver countries, Russia, Mexico and Argentina, are getting on so badly. They are all prosperous, their credit is good, their commerce is increasing every year, they get all the gold they need for purposes of exchange, they can borrow whenever they want to; Mexico makes a vast profit selling her silver dollars in Asia; she placed her silver bonds in Europe last year at very advantageous rates; all Europe is competing for the trade of Asia and South America—what is the matter with the so called silver nations, anyhow?"

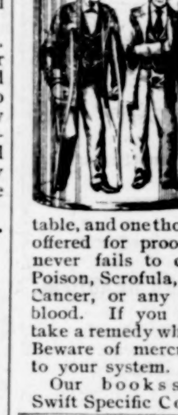
Free Silver in New York.

"When I was in New York last week," said Mr. J. W. Thackston, State agent of the American Book Company, "I was talking with a newspaper man who had recently travelled through large sections of the rural districts of New York and Pennsylvania, and he said that he was amazed at the strong and almost universal sentiment of the people in the country in favor of free silver." This is the testimony that comes from all quarters of the North.

Bottled Up!

Whether in the form of pill powder or liquid, the doctor's prescription for blood diseases is always the same—mercury or potash. These drugs bottle up and poison and dry it up in the system, but they also dry up the marrow in the bones at the same time.

The suppleness and elasticity of the joints give way to a stiffness, the racking pains of rheumatism. The form gradually bends, the bones ache, while decrepitude and helplessness prematurely take possession of the body, and it is but a short step to a pair of crutches. Then comes falling of the hair and decay of the bones,—a condition truly horrible.



Contagious Blood Poison—the curse of mankind—is the most horrible of all diseases, and has always baffled the doctors. Their potash and mercury bottle up the poison, but it always breaks forth again attacking some delicate organ, frequently the mouth and throat, filling them with eating sores. S.S.S., is the only known cure for this disease. It is guaranteed purely vegetable, and one thousand dollars reward is offered for proof to the contrary. It never fails to cure Contagious Blood Poison, Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism, Cancer, or any other disease of the blood. If you have a blood disease, take a remedy which will not injure you. Beware of mercury; don't do violence to your system. Don't get bottled up!

Our books sent free to any address. Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

NORTH CAROLINA, } In the
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. } Superior Court.

Before the Clerk.

Wm. Clark, Administrator of Turner McNair and Mark McNair.

—vs.—

Andrew J. McNair, David McNeill and wife Caroline, James McNair and wife Annie, Emma Dodson, Lula Dodson, John Dodson and Walter Dodson.

The defendants above named will take notice that a summons has been duly issued and petition filed in this action, asking for an order to sell the real estate of *Turner* McNair, for the purpose of paying off liens thereon, and debts of said Turner McNair, deceased; and that said petition will be heard at the Court House in Fayetteville on Monday, July 6, 1896.

CYRUS MURPHY, C. S. C.

May 18, 1896. 21-6w

Notice of Sale under Mortgage.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain Deed of Mortgage executed by R. O. Whitaker and wife to C. D. Sedberry, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Cumberland county, in book W. No 4, page 13, the following property will be exposed to sale by public auction, viz: All their house hold and kitchen furniture, utensils, carpets, chairs, pictures, frames, stove and fixtures, crockery glass ware, &c., &c.

Place of sale, Court House, Fayetteville, N. C. Time of sale, Wednesday, July 15th, 1896 at 11 o'clock a. m. Terms of sale cash.

C. D. SEDBERRY, Mortgagee.

June 4, 1896

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having this day in the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C. duly qualified as Administrator of the Estate of Lucy McDaniel, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them, on or before June 11, 1897. And all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

E. E. GORHAM, Administrator
of the Estate of Lucy McDaniel.

June 11, 1896. oaw-4t

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.
Castoria allays Feverishness.
Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd.
Castoria cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic.
Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.
Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.

Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.
Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.
Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."
See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.



THE ORTON,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

The Leading Hotel in the Metropolis of the Cape Fear Section.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

To meet the requirements of the traveling public, rates at this Hotel are reduced to $2.00 per day and upwards.

"THE ORTON" is furnished with every modern appliance for the comfort and convenience of its guests, including Otis Elevator, Electric Lights, Steam Heating, &c

J. E. MONTAGUE, Manager.

JAPANESE PILE CURE

A New and Complete Treatment, consisting of SUPPOSITORIES, Capsules of Ointment and two Boxes of Ointment. A never failing Cure for Piles of every nature and degree. It makes an operation with the knife or injections of carbolic acid, which are painful and seldom a permanent cure, and often resulting in death, unnecessary. Why endure this terrible disease? We guarantee 6 boxes to cure any case. You only pay for benefits received. $1 a box, 6 for $5. Sent by mail.

JAPANESE PILE OINTMENT, 25c. a Box.

CONSTIPATION Cured, Piles Prevented, by Japanese Liver Pellets the great LIVER and STOMACH REGULATOR and BLOOD PURIFIER. Small, mild and pleasant to take, especially adapted for children's use. 50 Doses 25 cents.

FOR SALE BY

KING BROS.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C

NOTICE.

Remember, being in the line of immigration for North Carolina, I am in touch with prospective emigrants and colonization developments, so list your lands with me now. No charges until a sale is made.

I am also in the insurance business—Fire, Life and Accident Insurance. The Southern Stock Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Greensboro, N. C., has $100,000 available cash and do business only in this State, hence the security is the best. Their 90 per cent. of profits will be returned annually to policy holders, so it is the cheapest. Are you in it?

I am manufacturers' agent for Wind Mills, Pumps, &c. Have your work done by the Wind Mills. Address

NEWTON H. SMITH,
Fayetteville, N. C.

B B B
-BOTANIC-
BLOOD BALM.

A household remedy for all Blood and Skin diseases. Cures without fail, Scrofula, Ulcers, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Salt Rheum and every form of Blood Disease from the simplest pimple to the foulest Ulcer. Fifty years' use with unvarying success, demonstrates its paramount healing, purifying and building up virtues. One bottle has more curative virtue than a dozen of any other kind. It builds up the health and strength from the first dose.

☞ *WRITE for Book of Wonderful Cures, sent free on application.*

If not kept by your local druggist, send $1.00 for a large bottle, or $5.00 for six bottles, and medicine will be sent, freight paid, by

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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Building Edition, monthly, $2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address

MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE

—OF—

Valuable Store and Lot.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County in a cause entitled "R. M. Nimocks vs. J. W. Sellars and J. T. Sellars, &c.," the undersigned will sell at public auction the Store-House No. 43 on the North-side of Person Street, in Fayetteville, and the lot on which same is located, bounded on East by J. W. McRae lot, on West by C. F. McRae lot, on the North by Old Street, and on South by Person Street.

Time of sale, Monday, July 6th, 1896, at 12 o'clock M.

Place of sale, Court House door of Cumberland County

Terms of sale. One-fourth cash, balance in three months with approved security.

Title reserved.

GEO. M. ROSE, } Commis-
H. McD. ROBINSON, } sioners.

d99-wmay28-ts

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NORTH CAROLINA, } Treasurer's
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. } Office.

At the June meeting of the Board of County Commissioners it was ordered:

That the Treasurer of said County be directed to call in of the outstanding indebtedness of Cumberland County Two Thousand dollars ($2,000) of the debt known as the "Bridge Bond" debt, and that no interest thereon will be allowed or paid by said County from and after July 4th, 1896.

In accordance with said order the holders of "Bridge Bonds" Nos. 48, 44 and 49 of the denomination of Five Hundred dollars ($500) each and Nos. 82, 83, 37, 4 and 27 of the denomination of One Hundred dollars ($100) each are hereby notified that the same have been drawn by lot, and are called in for redemption and payment, and they will present the same to the undersigned at his office, either in person or by attorney on or before the 4th day of July, 1896, for redemption and payment, and if they fail to do so no interest will be paid on same after above date.

J. B. TROY,
County Treasurer.

June 2, 1896

Notice of Sale Under Mortgage.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain Deed of Mortgage, executed by Daniel L. Murphy to J. B. Broadfoot, now held by G. W. Kidder, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, in Book R., No. 4, Page 561, the following property will be exposed to sale by public auction, viz: Beginning at a stake in the western margin of Orange street, 57 feet from Chauncey street and running thence west—parallel with Chauncey street 137 feet to a stake in Mary Nelson's line; thence N. 57 feet to the corner; thence east, parallel with the first line and Chauncey street 137 feet to Orange street; thence with Orange street south 57 feet to the beginning.

Place of sale: Court House, Fayetteville, N. C.

Time of sale: Monday, June 29, 1896, at 11 o'clock.

Terms of sale: Cash.

GEO. W. KIDDER,
per N. W. RAY, Att'y.

102

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having qualified as administrator of the estate of Dennis Hogans, deceased, hereby gives notice to all parties having claims against the said estate to present them to him on or before June 4th, 1897, or this notice well be plead in bar of the same.

All persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate settlement.

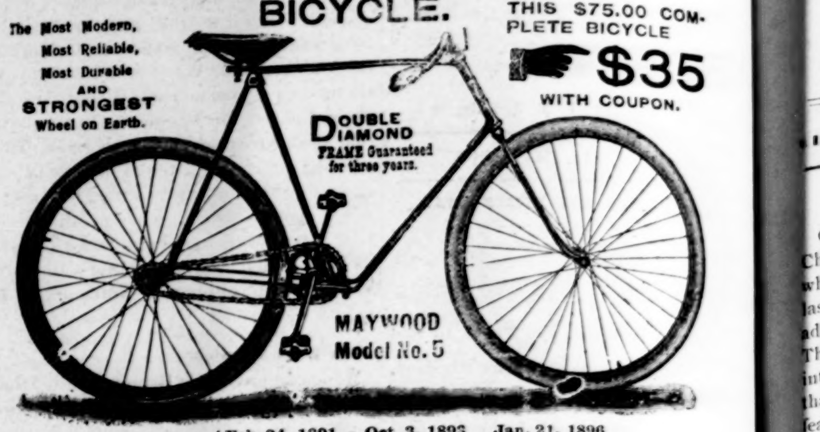
C. W. BIDGOOD,
Admininistrator.

June 4, 1896—oaw6t]

The Indestructible "Maywood" BICYCLE.

The Most Modern, Most Reliable, Most Durable AND STRONGEST Wheel on Earth.

THIS $75.00 COMPLETE BICYCLE **$35** WITH COUPON.



PATENTS { Feb. 24, 1891 / May 17, 1891 — Oct. 3, 1893 / Jan 1, 1895 — Jan. 21, 1896 / Others Pending

The "Maywood" is the *strongest and simplest bicycle* ever made. Adapted for all kinds of roads and riders. Made of material that is *solid, tough and wiry*; simple in construction, easily taken apart and put together; has few parts; is of such wiry construction that its parts will hold together even in an accident; no hollow tubing to crush in at every contact; a frame that cannot be broken; so simple that its adjusting parts serve as its connecting parts; a one-piece crank in place of a dozen parts; always ready to give reliable and rapid transportation. FRAME—Improved double diamond, **guaranteed for three years.** Made of ⅝-inch cold rolled steel rods (toughest and strongest metal for its weight known); joined together with aluminum bronze fittings in such a manner that it is impossible to break or any part work loose; a marvel of novelty simplicity and durability; the greatest combination of ingenuity in bicycle mechanism known, to build a frame without brazen joints and tubing, as you know that frames continually break and fracture at brazen joints, and tubes when they are buckled in cannot be repaired. WHEELS—28-inch; warranted wood rims, piano wire tangent spokes and brass nipples. HUBS—Large barrel pattern. TIRES—"Arlington" Hosepipe or Morgan & Wright Quick Repair, or some other first-class pneumatic tire. BEARINGS—Ball bearings to every part, including wheels, crank axle, steering head and pedals. CUPS AND CONES—Best quality tool steel, carefully tempered and hardened. CHAINS—High grade hardened centers, rear adjustment. CRANKS—Our celebrated one-piece crank, fully protected by patents; no cotter pins. REACH—Shortest, 28 inches; longest, 37 inches. GEAR—64 or 72. FRONT FORK—Indestructible; fork crown made from gun-barrel steel. HANDLE BAR—Reversible and adjustable; easily adjusted to any position desired; ram's horn furnished if ordered. SADDLE—P. & F., Gilliam, or some other first-class make. PEDALS—Rat-trap or rubber; full ball bearing. FINISH—Enameled in black, with all bright parts nickel plated. Each Bicycle complete with tool bag, pump, wrench and oiler. Weight, according to tires, pedals, saddles, etc., 27 to 30 pounds.

$40 is our Special Wholesale Price. Never before sold for less. To quickly introduce the "Maywood" Bicycle, we have decided to make a special coupon offer, giving every reader of this paper a chance to get a first-class wheel at the lowest price ever offered. On receipt of $35.00 *and coupon* we will ship to anyone the above Bicycle, securely crated, and guarantee safe delivery. Money refunded if not as represented after arrival and examination. We will ship C. O. D. with privilege of examination, for $36.00 and coupon provided $5.00 is sent with order as a guarantee of good faith. A written binding warranty with each Bicycle. This is a chance of a lifetime and you cannot afford to let the opportunity pass. Address all orders to

CASH BUYERS' UNION,
162 West Van Buren Street, B. 1553, CHICAGO, ILL.

Coupon No. 1553
GOOD FOR
$5.00
IF SENT WITH ORDER FOR
No. 5 Maywood ...Bicycle...

E. L. CLARK'S

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BACON, FLOUR, SALT,

AND EVERY THING USUALLY KEPT AT A FIRST-CLASS

Family Supply House.

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots Shoes and Clothing.

RESTAURANT ON SECOND FLOOR.

E. L. CLARK,

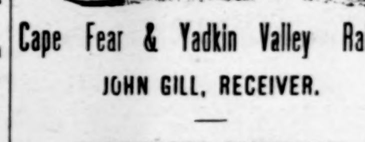
9-27-94 tf Cor. Hay and Winslow St.

A. B. WILLIAMS,

COTTON :-: BUYER

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect April 12th, 1896.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2.
Leave Wilmington,	7:25 a m
Arrive Fayetteville,	10.35 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:55 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	11:05 "
Leave Sanford,	12:22 p m
Leave Climax,	2:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:56 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:05 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:59 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:31 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:38 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:17 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:45 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily.
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:35 a m
Leave Rural Hall,	11:05 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:12 p m
Arrive Greensboro,	12:58 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:03
Leave Climax,	1:32 "
Leave Sanford,	3:19 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:30 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:33 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	8 45 a. m
Arrive Maxton,	9:45 "
Leave Maxton,	9:50 "
Leave Red Springs,	10:12 "
Leave Hope Mills,	10:45 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:59 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:43 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	4:53 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:42 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:12 "
Leave Maxton,	6:13 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday
Leave Ramseur,	6:45 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:50 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Except Sunday
Leave Madison,	12:25 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:28 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:10 "
Leave Climax,	3:35 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:50 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J W FRY, General Manager.

Gen'l Manager, General Supt
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager

Papers for Sale

Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,

H. W. Lilly, President,

OFFICE FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895	No. 23, Daily.	No. 35, Daily.	No. 41, Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 53	9 27	
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	
Leave Tarboro..	12 20		
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	6 00
Leave Wilson...	2 03	11 03	
Leave Selma....	2 53		
Lv. Fayetteville	4 30	12 53	
Arrive Florence.	7 15	3 00	
	No. 47, Daily.		
	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 08		6 35
Leave Goldsboro.	2 55		7 20
Leave Magnolia.	4 02		8 29
Ar. Wilmington.	5 30		10 00
	P. M.		A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.	No. 78, Daily.	No. 32, Daily.	No. 40, Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence	8 15	7 15	
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55	9 19	
Leave Selma....	12 32		
Arrive Wilson...	1 20	11 15	
Leave Tarboro..	2 48		
	P. M.		
	No. 48, Daily.		
	A. M.		P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 20		7 00
Leave Magnolia	10 56		8 31
Leave Goldsboro	12 05		9 40
Arrive Wilson..	1 00		10 27
	No. 78, Daily.	No. 32, Daily.	
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 30	11 20	10 32
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02	11 15
Arrive Tarboro.	2 48		
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02	
Arrive Weldon..	3 48	12 54	
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:48 P M, Halifax 4:05 P. M. arrives Scotland Neck at 4:55 P. M. Greenville 6:37 P. M., Kinston 7:35 P. M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 10:55 A M, Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M. Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:25 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Trains on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:40 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:50 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:50 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, at daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R. KENLEY, Gen'l Manager.
JOHN F. DIVINE, Gen'l Sup't.
T. M. EMMERSON, Traffic Manager.

PATENTS

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